ESTABLISHED 1818.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,003—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
† GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parlitt	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st "
B.I. OCEANA	6302	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. B. Moule	21st "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

FRIDAY.

† ASSAM	3700	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th "
BI. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	22nd "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
‡ These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	6045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

March 7th, March 21st, April 4th
April 18th, May 2nd, May 16th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Beehtinger	4,119	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	500	9th March.
MARO. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st March

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1st, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF KHIOS	A. Kinloch	3246	about 17th March.
CITY OF PERTH	J. Swan	3190	about 17th April.

THESE STEAMERS, which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st February, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
SIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
ASSYRIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 27, 1894.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 3rd March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 6th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 8th March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

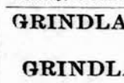
S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on the 8th March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th March, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st March, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail about
"WERNETH HALL"	4,160	500	24th March.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, but carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

Passage: Bombay to Liverpool Rs. 450.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
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Bombay, 20th February, 1894.

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CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
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PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of March.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st March, 1894. Agents

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Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	295
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Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

For Hire Purchase terms Apply to
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FASHIONABLE COLOURS.
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BLACK, FAWN, MOUSE, TERRA-COTTA, BAY-BROWN, NUT-BROWN, GREY, SOFT CLERICAL,	FROM Rs. 6-12. Rs. 8-8.
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THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
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WHISKY.
"THE OLD STILL."
AN Old Time Highland Whisky, Distilled in the Mountains of Scotland from the Richest Golden Malted Bere and Crystal Spring Water. Bottled only by
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Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett.
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ALTERATIVE POWDER.	For Indigestion, Skin Eruptions, Debility, and Loss of Appetite. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.
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Rs. 14-8 Net Cash, or V. P. P.
MEASURES REQUIRED:—CHEST AND LENGTH.
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SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.
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Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.
Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.
Consultations free.
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FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
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"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.
"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.
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Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

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Doors Open at 3-30 P.M. Commence 4 P.M., Sharp.

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ROBERT LOVE.....Manager.
CHAS. B. HICKS.....Representative.
S. REICH.....Agent.

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All damaged goods must be surveyed by the steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, before removal from the Dock premises, and all CLAIMS must be presented duly signed by the Master previous to the vessel leaving port, after which no claim will be admitted.

H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director.
THE BOMBAY COMPANY, Ld.'
Agents for Owners.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 5th March, this being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
IRON BRIDGE GIRDERS.

ENGINEERS requiring GIRDERS for Road, or Light Railway, Bridges are invited to communicate with the Chief Engineer, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
Parel, 1st March, 1894.

WANTED,

BY the Karachi Municipality, an Expert SHORTHAND WRITER. Graduate of a University preferred. Salary, Rupees 90 per Mensem.
Apply, with copies of testimonials, to the Undersigned,

J. STRACHAN, M.I.C.E.,
Engineer and Secretary, Karachi Municipality.
Karachi, 26th Feb., 1894.

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IN DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,

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Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

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Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the Same Day they are received.

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SETS—Consisting of Four Superior Bats, Six Shuttlecocks and Net, from Rs. 8 to 12 per Set.

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THE "PERFECT" Badminton Bat (very superior) ..... each Rs. 1-8 and 2.
Ordinary Bats ..... ,, ,, 1-4

SHUTTLECOCKS, &c.

SHUTTLECOCKS of the best quality, with Leather covered bottoms (regulation size), per dozen Rs. 3-8.
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THE NORTHERN-INDIA GYMKHANA WORKS,
SIALKOT (PUNJAB).

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CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, .

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N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

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Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.
(ESTABLISHED 1743.)
DRY IMPERIAL, 1884.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 73
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... ,, 77

USED AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

CHARLES BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price, As supplied to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 50
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Fresh Consignments of the above to hand.

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CROFT, MODY & Co.,
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DENISON & CO.,
33, Hummum Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No. exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

PAPER LAMP SHADES in the Prettiest Designs and Loveliest Tints for all kinds of Lamps, from 8 As. to Rs. 3.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

OUR Daily Ground MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being Roasted and Ground in closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved. This Coffee has attained general approbation of the public, and those who have not used it are strongly recommended to give it a Trial. Money will be returned if the Coffee is not approved of.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 31 and 35, Abdool Rheman Street, near Crawford Market. Liberal Trade Discount to Large Buyers. Price List on application.

TO LET.—For 6 or 7 Months, a Fully-Furnished HOUSE on Malabar Hill. Four Large Bed-rooms, suitable for Chummery. Rent very Moderate. Apply to "E," care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

HOUSE TO LET.—At Lanowli, "RIVER SIDE." Eight Rooms with Out-houses. Apply to "W.," POST OFFICE, LANOWLI.

FOR SALE.—A Good Strong English-made 50" Ball-bearing TRICYCLE, in Perfect condition, as good as new. Apply SARTOR and Co., 46, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—To make room for New Ones, Two Foolscap Size PRINTING MACHINES. Can be worked with Hand or Steam power. Apply to DUFTUR ASHKARA PRESS, between 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.

ACME DUPLICATOR for Multiplying Copies from Manuscript, Music, &c., useful in every Office or School. Foolscap, Rs. 16 Letter, Rs. 12, Note Rs. 8, complete.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a WEAVING MASTER, for an Up-country Mill; Practically Experienced. Apply to "X. X.," care of this Paper, with salary expected.

WANTED, for Outstation, CLERK, Parsee, Hindoo, or Portuguese, with Good Writing and Fair Knowledge of English. Wages Rs. 40, rising to Rs 75. Boarding and Lodging free. Apply "Ac," care of this Office.

OUR WOOD CARVINGS from Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Saharanpore, Nagina, Behra and Burmah, in Easels, Screens and Small Tables are a Speciality.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

PEARSE'S WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES are the Best obtainable in Bombay. Address: Apollo Street.

JUST OPENED.—A Splendid Selection of English and French CLOCKS of the latest Style and Novelty in MARBLE, ONYX-STONE, PORCELAIN, BRONZE and Wooden Cases. Prices beyond Competition.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

NEWEST PATTERNS in Gents' Silver Studs and Links. Shirt Studs, Re. 1-8 per Set; Links, Rs. 2-8 per Pair; and Full Links, Rs. 4-8. Large Variety.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 18th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. H. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Gollikaraz:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed three days at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL. The Proprietor is most attentive and obliging, studying the comfort and wishes of his guests, and it compares most favourably with any of the better known Hotels in the Fort. I have stayed four times at—'s, but shall in the future put up here.—(Sd.) C. NORTON.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

NOTICES.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

OUR Worthy Constituents will please take notice, that many people being jealous of the INCREASING SALE and GROWING DEMAND for our best and finest EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, which are now consumed to the extent of 2,500,000 monthly in India and Burmah alone, are trying to compete with us in importing different sorts of Cigarettes of inferior quality with names slightly different from ours. It has come to our knowledge that there have been recently imported some Cigarettes in the name of P. VAFIADIS, which our customers should not be misguided to take for our Cigarettes, *i.e.*, those of TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
R.-M. RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY AND PAPER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 P. M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1894, Sealed Tenders for the Supply of STATIONERY and PAPER required by the Company during the Twelve months ending 31st March, 1895, supplies to commence from 1st April, 1894.

2. Forms of tender giving particulars of approximate requirements for Delivery at Parel Depot, Bombay, and Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application to the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. (2) two each form, at either of which Offices Samples may be seen.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery and Paper for B. B. and C. I. including R.-M. Railway," and must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees Five Hundred in Currency Notes. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

4. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to the other items, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd February, 1894.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
R.-M. RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, upto Gunfire, on MONDAY, 26th March, 1894, Tenders for the Supply of 50,000 to 100,000 tons of BEST COUNTRY STEAM COAL. Delivery to be made in Bombay and to be spread over 6 to 12 months, according to the amount contracted for, in quantities averaging about 8,000 tons a month; first Delivery to arrive in Bombay in the early part of May, 1894.

Tenderers should give full description of Coal and Colliery from which to be supplied and quote the Price per Ton in Bombay Harbour including Delivery into Boats alongside.

The Coal, which must be of the best quality, will be subject to such Inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.

The Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, 8th February, 1894.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—
2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 6 per Cent. per annum.
Further particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE—No. 60.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, upto 12 Noon (Local Time) on each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below:—

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Description of Articles.	Estimated Requirements.	Date of Invitation of Tenders.
FOR ONE YEAR (LOCAL). Hired Conveyance	As provided in the Schedule.	8th March, 1894.
Water Bottles, Tin.....	1,179	8th March, 1894.
Brushes for Mules and Bullocks	1,636	8th March, 1894.

F. FORTEATH, LIEUT.,
For Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.
(CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)

MOST delightfully situated and unrivalled in Accommodation and general Comfort.

Suites of Rooms exposed to the refreshing and health-giving Westerly Breezes, and commanding the most picturesque aspect of the Hills and Valleys.

Particulars may be ascertained either from the MANAGER there, or from the MANAGER, Cumballa Hotel, Bombay.

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MEADOW STREET,

J. NEUBERG,
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS
Dry Plates, &c.,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.,
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COTTAGE PIANOS,
Carpets, Bath Tubs,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
COOKING AND
Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Nilgiri and Kangra Teas,
BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on TUESDAY, 6th March, 1894, at 5 o'clock P.M., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other Business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of all Members of the Society is particularly requested.

The DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the Children of the Schools will take place after the meeting. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E., Patron, in the Chair.

JOHN A. SELLAR,
Honorary Secretary.
Byculla, 26th February, 1894.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 1st Proximo till the 1st APRIL next, any DOGS found Straying in the Streets or beyond the Enclosures of the Houses of the Owners of such Dogs will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI. of Act XIII. of 1856.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 28th Feb., 1894.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 32, Elphinstone Circle, at 2-30 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 3rd March, 1894, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1893, declare a Dividend, Elect directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 28th February, to Wednesday, the 14th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 14th February, 1894.

THE CUP THAT CHEERS.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE
AND
LADY LANSDOWNE,

On taking their Departure from India, Recognised the MERITS of

LIPTON'S TEA

By taking a Plentiful Supply for their Use on the voyage Home in the good ship, "Warren Hastings.

To Obtain
A GOOD CUP
OF
TEA,
Buy Only
LIPTON'S TEAS,
THE
FINEST
The World can Produce,
WHICH ARE NOW BEING SOLD
All Over INDIA and the EAST
AT THE FOLLOWING REMARKABLY
LOW PRICES:—

As. 12 Per lb.

RE. 1 Per lb.

RE. 1-2 Per lb.

NO HIGHER PRICE.

Packed in Patent Air-tight Tins.

Containing 1, 5, 10, and 20 lbs. Nett.

1 anna per lb. Reduction if a 20lb. Tin is taken.

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CALCUTTA:—GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.

Do.:—Messrs. G. F. KELLNER & Co.

JUBBULPUR, ALLAHABAD, DELHI, CAWNPORE, NAGPUR, SIMLA } Messrs. KELLNER & Co., and at all their Branches on the E.-I. Ry., D.-U.-K. Ry., and B.-N. Ry.

LIPTON,
The Largest TEA DEALER in the World.

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TEA GODOWNS:—
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

Supplied at the Russian Banquet in Paris
GEORGE GOULET
By appointment to
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
and to H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE,
Rs. 65 per Dozen Quarts.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
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Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
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CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Lingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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FOR SALE.

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE following Machinery, being the Milling Plant of the Royal Flour Mills, Victoria Road, Byculla, is offered FOR SALE, either in one Lot or Separately to suit Purchasers:—

WHEAT-CLEANING MACHINES.
1 Zig Zag Wheat Separator by Howes and Ewell.
1 do. do. do. do.
1 Wheat Washer by Higinbottam and Stewart.

FLOUR MACHINES.
5 Carter's Break Roller Mills, 4 Rolls, each 20 in. by 9 in.
6 do. Smooth do. 4 do. 25 in. by 9 in.
6 Spare fluted Rollers.
4 Carter's Sieve Purifiers.
2 do. Gravity do.
2 Simon's do. do.
12 Carter's 2 Sheet Centrifugals.
12 do. do. Flour Reels.
1 Pair French Burr Mill Stones, 3 feet dia, with Iron Hurst and Crane complete.
4 Friction Couplings.
1 Rope Pulley, 8 Grooves, 5 ft. 9 in. dia., 7½ in. bore.
1 do. 4 do. 5 ft. 6 in. dia., 5½ in. bore.

Apply to the AGENT, Bombay Flour Mill Co., Ld.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
Rs. 80
PER ANNUM WILL SECURE
Rs. 10,000 on DEATH;
Rs. 10,000 on PERMANENT TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 5,000 on PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 60 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 15 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABLEMENT.
Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied by
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld., Chief Agents.

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FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS £10,695,969
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NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

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FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
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FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
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(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,127,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 .....£ 927,584.

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ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to .....£3,591,798.

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(Oriental Bank Buildings)
W. R. RAE,
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AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

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ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 3 0
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Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15 Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
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BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
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FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
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INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
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All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Amount Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,120
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mgte.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	185 to 189
	2,000	100	50		65 to 70
	3,000	100	10		15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	70nl
Charter Bank	40,000	620	620	7 pr. ct.	620
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	2125	all	62	63
National Bank of India	40 000	625	612½	6 pr. ct.	210
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	250	200	10	280
	700	50	150	7½	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	90
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Bengal Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	12,200	1,500	Rs. 300	4,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
Bombay Land and Building Co.	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,135
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	150	100	Nil	1
Deonar Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 25	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Jeejeebhoy, Framjee & Co., Parsee Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	70		70 nom
John Rosario & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Khangir Bhai Karani & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	160
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	310
Karrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	19
Maharaja Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	24
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	200	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Orient al Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	93
Port Canning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000	19	140
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soondy & Co.	1,000	100	200	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	6	19½
			100	25	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Ayar	200	1,250	1,250	75	2501
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		453
Albert (Ahmedabad)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd	945
Apollo	1,000	2,400	2,200	80	Rs80 880
Bellasis	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	350	250	250	dvd 45	235
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	120
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		117½
Bristch City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½
Colaba	500	1,500	1,500	20	205
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	585
English Press				Nil	1,255
and Manfg.	400	250			120
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	500	all	Nil	435
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	475
Singoli Press Co., Ld.	750	600	all	4	115
Khanderao	240	650	450	Nil	375
Mahajanpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	170
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	375
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	532½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	116½
Prince of Wales	100	300	300	Rs25dv	4 5
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Samson	300	500	500	20	59
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	90	180	1,850
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	500
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16	220
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	215 955

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	450
Anglo-Indian	1,200	100	100	Nil	43
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	571	5 0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Spinning Unified	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	30 0
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		10
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,475
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000		770
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	575
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	Rs. 10		545
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	380
Dharamsi Co. Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	320
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	470
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	655
Hingunghat Mills	700	800	800	4 2	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,800	500	500	Rs. 1	505
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,170
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		290
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,135
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	515
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	40
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	---	250		165
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	35	705
Khatau Makanjee	750	1,500	1,000	30	600
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Leopold	2,500	100	103	15per ct.	146
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	780
Lokmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	735
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,540
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,532½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,515
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,950	1,000	1 00	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	117
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	322	Nil	330
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	---	800
Seesoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	---	1,200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	845
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	1 0
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,320	250	250	12½	165
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	160
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	440
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	553
Venkateshwar Lakhmishanker C. Mill Co Ld.	920	500	900	15	520
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	---	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	28-8	
China Leaf	"	27-10	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	27-7	"
Do. do. new	"	27 4	"
Australia do.	"	27-14	
Bombay do.	"	27-13	
English Sovereigns	"	17-7	
Do. Drazoos	"	17-7	
Bar Silver 17 Betterees	"	86	
Do. 178 do.	"	86	
Carolas Dollars	"	205	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	285	
ve-France	"	310-	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lord Reay Lecture, Grant Medical College, Physiology of Vision, 4-30 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, by Lord Harris, 5-30 p.m.
The Textile Fancy Dress Ball, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Sale of Work, Mission Church Parsonage, Cumballa Hill.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Field Firing, Worli.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Vaana left the dock yesterday.

Y. M. C. A.—At to-day's Gospel service, at 8-30 p.m., the Rev. H. E. Barrell will speak.

POSTAL NOTICE.—"Direct wires to Rangoon interrupted beyond Comilla. Traffic going via Assam. Delays unavoidable."

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement for February, 1894, shows the daily average attendance, to the 230·54; admission, 2,157; prevailing diseases, catarrhal diseases.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvi, per extra steamer Pachamba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, the 3rd instant.

A MISSING SON.—Balloo Dewji, residing at Funaswady, reports his son, aged six years, missing from his house, since Wednesday morning. The boy had on his person an ornament, of the value of Re. 1.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Nawab Hyderkhan, the brother of the Nawab of Junagadh, accompanied by twelve followers, arrived in Bombay, on Wednesday, and has taken up his residence, at Adamji Peerbhoy's Sanitarium, Queen's Road.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Raja Rama, aged twenty-six years and employed at the Connaught Mills, De Lisle Road had his left hand seriously injured by tape machinery on Wednesday afternoon. He was conveyed to the J. J Hospital, and treated.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Thomas Blaney presiding. On the motion of Dr. D. A. D'Monte it was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report on the state and condition of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Garden, at Mahim, intimating the area occupied by the fire-brigade station, which is located within its area. Also to suggest any improvements which may make the garden more attractive to the public.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Gajia Mackoonda, a barber, aged twenty-two years, residing at Nowroji Hill. The deceased, who had been ailing for some time past, was tired of his life. At 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, Gajia was found lying in his room in an unconscious state. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where, on examination, he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He died four hours after admission. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

March of the Priests from Athalie	Mendelssohn.
Aria	L'Assedio di Arlem ... Verdi.
Valse	Vision ... Waldteufel.
Serenata	Der Engel Lied ... Braga.
Selection	Utopia, Limited ... Sullivan.
Galop	La Fanfare ... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Kanji Megji, residing at Khetwady, has reported to the police, that on discovering that servant Dalsookhram had been stealing his wearing apparel for some time past, he called a policeman to give him in custody, but before the arrival of the police sepoy the accused ran away, subsequently the accused's room was searched; and a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to the complainant and also to another man, named Manji Walji, residing in the same house, was found. The police are searching for the accused.

FOUND DEAD.—The dead body of a Hindu, apparently aged about twenty-five years, and dressed in a dhotur, was found floating in a well, near Mr. Varjeevandass Madhavdas's house, opposite the St. George's Hospital, at 11 o'clock, yesterday forenoon. The police were informed, and on the body being removed from the well, a stone, weighing about fifteen seers, was found tied in the dhotur. The body was then conveyed to the Bazaar Gate Police Chowkey and a battackee was beaten throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify the body. In the afternoon Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, when the jury returned an open verdict.

PRESENTATION TO A MILL MANAGER.—On Wednesday afternoon, the employes of the Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company's Mill, situated at Naigaum Cross Road, Dadur, presented a farewell address to the manager, Mr. Ellis Parkinson, on the eve of his departure for Europe. The agents of the company and a few personal friends of Mr. Parkinson were present. The address was enclosed in a sandal-wood casket, and was accompanied by a gold watch and chain, as a humble tribute of esteem and regard. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were delivered, and Mr. Parkinson made a brief reply. After distribution of *pan*, *goolab* and *nosegays* the assembly dispersed.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of February, 1894, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,968, among them the number of new admissions was 435, classified as below:—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	27	9	10	46
Vanias	58	19	34	111
Brahmins	56	11	16	83
Lohanas	7	1	0	8
Other castes	114	20	53	187
Total	282	60	113	435

The average daily attendance was 106.—The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following sums received in aid of the funds of this dispensary. Previously acknowledged, Rs. 4,913; from Messrs. Dharsi Nanji and Co., Rs. 251; a gentleman, Rs. 300; Mr. Jairam Haridas, Rs. 101—total, Rs. 5,565.

AN UNFORTUNATE MOTHER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, committed a woman, named Habiba, to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of exposing her newly-born male child with the intention of wholly abandoning it. The circumstances of the case are briefly these: At 6 o'clock, on the morning of 12th ultimo, a newly-born male child was found by Gullam Nubhir Mahomed Oomerally, wrapped up in a piece of gunny, and lying in a sweeper's gully, at Temker Street. Information was immediately given to the police, and Inspector Butterfield went to the place and had the child removed to the Bai Motlibai Hospital, where it died at 9 p.m., on the same day. On making inquiries, the police found some marks on the balcony on the first storey of a house belonging to a man, named Chan, in the same locality. From the balcony the marks were traced to the room occupied by Habiba, the wife of one Shaik Abdool, a muccadum in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway. Habiba, on being questioned by the police, stated that for the last two years she had not been on good terms with her husband, and that the child was the illegitimate child of one Ameer, a calasee, who was then away from Bombay, and that through shame she had put the child into the gutter shortly after half-past 4 o'clock that morning. Habiba was also removed for treatment to the Bai Motlibai Hospital, where she was kept under police surveillance until she was discharged. On being brought before the Magistrate under Section 317 of the Indian Penal Code, Habiba admitted the offence, and, as before stated, was formally committed to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—A Cure for Abscesses, Piles, Fistula, and Sores of every description—The very satisfactory results arising from the use of this invaluable Ointment, when the patients have been suffering from any of the above disorders, have induced the Medical Profession to introduce it into the hospitals and their private practice, and in many instances where the sufferer was considered incurable, Holloway's Ointment, in conjunction with his Pills, healed the most desperate cases. They are also unequalled for the cure of scrofula, scurvy, and all diseases of the skin, and the cures they effect are not temporary or imperfect for by their purifying powers they bring about a marvellous and most benefical change in the whole system, and enable it with renovated powers, to resist the approach of all future attacks of the same disease.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.

IMPERATRIX *v.* LAL SAB VALAD GAFOOR SAB.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. A. H. Unwin, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who, in November last, convicted the accused of having kidnapped Banubi, a minor, the wife of one Sayad Cassum, from lawful guardianship, for an immoral purpose, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for eight years. Another accused in the case, who did not appeal, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years. Mr. Jardine, with Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared for the appellant; and the Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the decision of the Court, after hearing counsel, said: The Sessions Judge, differing from the two assessors, has convicted and sentenced Lal Sab, a young man of some position, and Choti Bi, under Section 366 of the Indian Penal Code, to 8 and 4 years' rigorous imprisonment, respectively, for kidnapping Banubi, a married girl, under 16 years of age, with intent to seduce her to illicit intercourse with Lal Sab. It is proved that Banubi disappeared from her husband's mother's abode in Nasik, on the 11th September, and was found, on search by the police, in a house where Bali, a prostitute, lives, in another part of that town. About 6 p.m. Lal Sab was found in an upper room of the same house, and a friend of his, Abdul Rahman, was on the premises. The conviction is based on the evidence of Banubi, supported by that about this search, and of seven witnesses, who say that they saw the prisoners with Banubi, or the two prisoners taking her along the streets of Nasik in the direction towards Bali's house. Looking at the various contradictory statements deposed to by Banubi at divers times, we are entitled to regard her as a witness easily influenced to tell falsehoods. As pointed out by the committing Magistrate, she, on the 23rd September, imputed the whole seduction to Lal Sab, saying also that Choti Bi had never suggested to her to have immoral connections with *him*. But in the midst of a further examination, on the 25th September, she told a different story, naming Choti Bi, instead of Lal Sab, as the person who took her away from her mother-in-law's house. It also appears that when found at Bali's, on the 14th September, she did not mention Lal Sab as the seducer—at least this is not recorded in the Punchnama—but explained that she had run away because of her mother-in-law's ill-treatment. The ultimate story on which the Judge convicts both the prisoners is that both of them abducted her through the Nasik streets on the night of the 11th. The learned Judge considers this story should be believed, because it is supported by the witnesses, who say they saw Banubi being taken through the streets. It appears to us, however, that their evidence must be accepted with much suspicion, because they support a story which in important respects is an after-thought, and probably designed to deceive the Court of Sessions. This need of caution is enhanced by several other considerations. The two assessors do not believe the story. It abounds in improbabilities. The witnesses are discrepant with Banubi and each other. It is the obvious interest of Banubi and her husband's family to save her credit by their alleging that her presence at the brothel was caused by coercion or undue influence of older people. The first complaint was made by her guardian on the 12th September. It only names Choti Bi. Lal Sab was not complained of till the 18th, *i. e.*, four days after Banubi had been restored to her guardian. The Court will not assume on the mere statement of such a witness as Banubi that her mother's sister, Choti Bi, would take an active part in debauching this young girl. Banubi's assertions that as the prisoners were taking her through the streets they repeatedly gagged her to prevent her calling for rescue, and that on the way Lal Sab took off her nose-ring, are not such as we can believe. Of these remarkable incidents there is no corroboration. It is incredible that people engaged in a highly criminal act would observe no precautions. Banubi says that Lal Sab left the brothel with her shoes clothes, and took them to her aunt Khatija's house. This he could only have done if he had wished to create evidence against himself to get himself convicted and Banubi rescued. The experienced Government prosecutor here is unable to give any explanation of such singular and audacious conduct. Khatija denies it, and says that Banubi brought the clothes herself. The falsehood in which Banubi indulges appears also from her statement that Lal Sab took her first to his wife's house and gave her the wife, the Rs. 10 and nose-ring, and that the wife consented to Lal Sab's going on further with the girl. Of this there is no corroboration. The story about her nose-ring and the Rs. 10, which Banubi says she stole from her mother-in-law's house, has not been taken seriously by any one, as we infer from there having been no search of Lal Sab's house. The witnesses to the walk through the Nasik streets depose each to a trivial incident or casual encounter, each at a different time or place, so that cross-examination is at a disadvantage. None of them saw the notable incidents of gagging or taking off the nose-ring. They differ on the few tangible points as to whether there was moonlight, whether the girl wore a covering sheet, &c. We think that the assessors were right in attaching no weight to their stories. We concur in the remark of the assessors that Choti Bi's conduct in going to Igatpuri to inform the girl's mother of the disappearance is most consistent with her innocence and her relationship to her neice. There is no contention that Choti Bi went to Bali's house, and no evidence that Choti Bi had any doings with Bali. As men frequent the houses of prostitutes, the Court is not obliged to infer from Lal Sab's being at that house that he had brought Banubai there. It was natural that when the police came to the house he should try to avoid their observation to avoid giving public notoriety to the disreputable fact that he was found in a brothel. It is both proved and admitted that Banubi has on previous occasions run away from her husband's family. It is probable that she went to the house where the prostitutes live of her own free will, but there is no reliable evidence to show what enticements were used, or on whose account, or through what disreputable means. Being young, she may not have understood the whole consequence of going to such a place. For these reasons we reverse the convictions and sentences passed on Lal Sab and Choti Bi.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT WITH A SWORD.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* VASTA CHALLA AND TWO OTHERS.

THE three accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in October last, found them guilty of voluntarily causing hurt with a sword to one Mathur and one Shivbhai. The second accused was sentenced for both offences to four years' rigorous imprisonment; while the first and third were sentenced each to five years' rigorous imprisonment for the first offence, and to transportation for life for the second offence. Mr. Jardine, with Mr. G. M. Tripathi, appeared for the accused; and the Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the Court's decision, said:—We confirm all the three convictions for the grievous hurt done to Shivbhai, but alter the two sentences of transportation for life passed on the prisoners Vasta and Vaja for the same to sentences of five years' rigorous imprisonment. We reduce the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment passed on the youthful prisoner Chuntha to one year for that offence. We alter the three convictions for the injury done to Mathur. The Joint Sessions Judge has found this to be grievous hurt, relying apparently on evidence that Mathur remained in a hospital for the space of twenty days. The inference which he apparently draws is that Mathur was during that period unable to follow his ordinary pursuits. In the absence of any evidence to that effect, we are of opinion that such an inference cannot legally be drawn. An injured man may be quite capable of following his ordinary pursuits long before twenty days are over and yet for the sake of permanent recovery, or greater ease or comfort, be willing to remain as a convalescent in a hospital, especially if he is fed at the public expense. As we have observed, that in several courts under our superintendence, proof of mere residence in a hospital has been taken as equivalent to proof of grievous hurt, we think it important to point out that before a conviction can be passed for that very serious offence one of the injuries defined in Section 320 must be strictly proved; and that the eighth clause is no exception to the general rule of the law that a penal statute must be construed strictly. In the present case we see no reason to suppose that the wounds given to Mathur were so severe as to come within the definition of grievous hurt. We, therefore, alter the three convictions from Section 326 to convictions for hurt under Section 324, and instead of the sentences of five years' rigorous imprisonment passed on Vasta and Vaja, we sentence them to two years' rigorous imprisonment; and instead of that of two years' rigorous imprisonment passed on Chuntha, we sentence him to one year. These sentences to commence at the expiry of the other sentences. We uphold the order about security to be given by Chuntha, but reduce the amount to Rs. 100, with two sureties each for that sum.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

6 p.m.—Evensong, Part of Commination Service and Address.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

8 p.m.—Litany (Choral); and Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe on the Stations of the Cross.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

AFGHAN VIEWS OF POLITICS.

WHETHER all Afghans think alike, we cannot say, observes the *Civil and Military Gazette*; but the following is the translated result of an interview with an intelligent Kabuli on the subject of British Afghan politics. In answer to questions, he said:—

The negotiations recently concluded by Sir Mortimer Durand with the Amir are for two reasons considered unsatisfactory by the Pathans. In the first place they cannot understand why the Indian Government should have increased the Amir's annual allowance by Rs. 50,000 when his Highness has already informed the British of his inability to check the Russian advance on Afghanistan. They think it would have been more advisable if the British deposited the money in question in the Indian treasury to be used in case it was found necessary to check foreign aggression on the frontier, instead of giving it to one who cannot use it in the interests of the British Government. Another incident in connection with the Mission which the Pathans think is a piece of political absurdity on the part of the Indian Government, is the fact of their having relinquished their hold on the Kafirs near Chitral. This, they allege, has given the Amir license to harass his enemies. With the extra sum of Rs. 50,000 per annum his Highness, it is thought, will send troops and mullas into Kafiristan with the view of forcing their conversion to Islam, and giving greater impetus to trade in slaves for immoral purposes. It is also stated that the Amir will some day incite the Kafirs to fight with the Mehtar of Chitral. As regards the Wagiris, the Afghans state that they were always independent of the Amir, and that therefore the British could have assumed control over them without consulting the wishes of the ruler of Kabul. The Pathans admit that the extra Rs. 50,000 per annum has converted the Amir into a faithful ally of the British, but this, they say, was expected; for it is natural that the more money the British give the more friendship the Amir would show, but that it is doubtful whether the course followed by the Mission will be productive of good result in the end. On the whole, the Afghans are of opinion that the Mission has been more satisfactory to the Amir, from both political as well as pecuniary points of view, than to the British. Another recent event which the Afghans consider disastrous to British influence in Kabul is Mr. Pyne's invitation to the Queen's dinner. The recipient of the greatest honour that can be conferred on a visitor of note to England is thought nothing better than an ordinary workshop superintendent or a mechanic by the Sirdars of Kabul. Hence, when the news reached Afghanistan that Mr. Pyne had been dining with the Queen, the Sirdars and other leading Pathans, it is stated, asked the Amir, in the event of his visiting England what greater honour than sitting at the Queen's table had the British in reserve for him? The Afghans think that there would be no honour now if the Amir eat at the Royal table where his servant has been sitting before him. It is believed in Kabul that on this account the Amir has indefinitely postponed the idea of his departure to England. The Pathans considers Mr. Pyne's invitation to the Queen's table before the Amir as a breach of Oriental etiquette, although it may make no difference from the British point of view."

MR. LIPTON IN INDIA.

A MIGHTY BUYER OF TEA.

THERE is at present in Calcutta a gentleman famed in the annals of "fine de siecle" trade whose name is Mr. T. J. Lipton. If this were a moral essay, instead of being, as it needs must be, a conventional interview, a good deal might be said concerning Mr. Lipton of a nature to encourage thrift as a paying and ethically admirable quality. Mr. Lipton is a self-made man in the sense which the expression conveyed when it was originated. His substance has not been spasmodically accumulated by unforeseen developments of speculative hazard. He does not mean, so far as we can gather, to be imbued with the spirit of 'Change or conversant with the vagaries of the mining expert. Less than twenty years ago he was a poor man, endowed with a sharp mind and a sharper sight for such trade transactions of promise as came within his environment. Invariably believing in the oft-vaunted but much-abused motto, "small profits and quick returns," he flourished—possibly by reason of the fact that he did not add to small profits limited surprises.

To-day he stands, in his own line of business, far above his fellows. He employs six thousand persons permanently. In Great Britain, he spends £32,000 per annum in advertising his wares in the press. In Chicago he owns a branch place of business, from which he supplies Americans with pork and beef, and within whose precincts he slaughters two thousand hogs a day for the appeasing of American appetites and the depletion of American styes. For the distribution of this pork he has purchased four hundred refrigerating cars, which run without cessation over a maze of lines to all parts and through all parts of the Union. He sells, year in and year out, two hundred millions of tea a week, and he desires to increase this unparalleled output; for in trade he is ambitious. It is this ambition, or the furthering of it, which has brought him on this, his first visit to India; and it was because two hundred tons of tea a week is a fact which may be held to be not without interest in India, that a representative of this journal called upon Mr. Lipton a day or two ago.

Mr. Lipton is a business man, and spoke to the point without hesitation.

"I arrived in Bombay on February 3rd, and got here towards the end of the week. Yes, it is my first visit to India; but I have travelled in other parts. I've crossed America in the way of business forty times, or so."

"It is understood here, Mr. Lipton, that your visit to India has been largely induced by your desire to introduce Indian and Ceylon teas into the United States—to introduce them, I mean to say, after such a fashion as shall enable them to compete with China tea on its merits. Is that so?"

"Precisely—Indian and Ceylon teas, that is to say. From the knowledge I possess of tea, from experience of the American market and the Chinese leaf now largely sold, and from many indisputable facts that have come to my knowledge, it seems to me that the time has come when the tea planters of India and Ceylon should take more active steps than have hitherto been attempted, with the view of introducing their teas into America. There is a great field there, a very great and promising field—not a doubt of it. Just now the great bulk of the tea used is the Chinese and Japanese article. Of course there is some Indian leaf used; but it only forms a very small proportion of the whole consumption."

"There is a question which Anglo-Indians as a body would deem it unnecessary to put; but which speaking to a gentleman on your authority as a 'tea man,' I feel it right to ask. Is there in your mind any doubt as to the substantial superiority of Indian leaf as compared with the Japanese and Chinese grown?"

"Not the slightest shadow of doubt. The facts all proclaim it. Anyone who is enabled to form a judgment on this matter will vouch for it. Why every American who visits England says, 'I never get tea like this in America.' The expression is so common on American lips that it has long ceased to elicit surprise or serious comment. That is a proof. I take it, that if Indian and Ceylon tea is put properly before American buyers, and if the sellers are content with a fair profit, it must go. When 'I say a fair profit,' I don't mean a profit such as that which such representatives of Indian tea as have visited America have looked for. Personally I am not in the least surprised that their endeavours have failed. Positively I have seen teas offered for sale at 31-2S and 31-50 per pound that could have been sold at a fair and payable trade profit for 70 cents. By such sellers a good deal of money has been spent in advertising; but all the advertising in the world won't make a concern go, if you don't give people good value for their money. America is the finest market that could possibly have open for your tea, provided the people, as a whole, once get the taste of it, and have afforded the opportunity of buying it at equitable rates."

Mindful of how much depends on making tea, I asked, "Are the Americans, as a class, what I might call epicures in tea? Or, I may put it more plainly, do they understand how to prepare it?—"Emphatically not," spoke the authority; "but—(modestly)—I propose to teach them. I intend to open tea-stores all over the country, and with every pound of tea I sell I shall give printed instructions as to its preparation. By that means I hope to educate them up to the full dignity of discriminating tea-drinkers. I have already a very large provision trade in the States, and it will assist me in the output of my tea."

"You spoke of our Indian planters just now. What is the precise connection between them—apart from their gardens—and your schemes for the extension of your tea-business?"—It is not exactly easy to give a full answer to that query. The Indian tea-planters, speaking generally, do not seem to me to have one-half of the 'go' which distinguishes their brethren in Ceylon. They of the small island are more persistent, more far-seeing, and more enterprising—traits which, after all, are not unusual in the case of dwellers in small islands. I think that the planters of India would do well in their own interests were they to do all in their power to encourage people who wish to ship Indian leaf to the States. I would even go so far as to state my belief that it would pay the planters in the present, and lead to an abundant recompense in the future, if they subsidised such tea-men by giving them a percentage or something of the sort, in the quantity of tea shipped from Calcutta to America. This is only a rough suggestion."

"I should like you, if you would be so kind, to make that clear. I do not believe in the system of sending special representatives to introduce a product. Give everyone an equal chance. I think that I can introduce your tea to America in such a way as to make it pay well; but I do not for a moment deny that there are a hundred men in the States who could do it equally well. I have already sent over a competent tea-man to manage that department of my business. I'm going to advertise my tea on every one of my four hundred refrigerating-cars that are constantly running all over the States. By this method Indian tea will be advertised from the Atlantic to the Pacific straight away. It is equally a mistake to put Indian t

WALERS ! WALERS ! ! WALERS ! ! !

FOR a few days only, up to 7th March, any Single HORSE of my lot, excepting Cobra, will be SOLD for Rs. 475. Apply immediately to

C. G. BALDOCK,
Government Remount Stables.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE ORIGIN OF SUMPTUARY CARPETS IN THE EAST.

ON Saturday next, March 3rd, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will publish the first part of a Monograph on this subject, written by Sir George Birdwood for a Work, entitled "Oriental Carpets," now in the Press to be published in German, French, English, and Italian, by the Austro-Hungarian Government, with a view to improve the Art of Carpet Manufacture in Europe.

This splendid work will give illustrations in colours of every Carpet that has become famous ; with the engravings will be bound up Monographs on "Persian Carpets" by Mr. C. Purdon Clark, on "Indian Carpets" by Mr. Vincent Robinson, and on the "Designs of Carpets" by Mr. Bodé.

The leading Monograph on the "History of the Oriental Manufacture of Sumptuary Carpets" was entrusted to Sir George Birdwood. We are privileged to give our readers this masterpiece in anticipation, and we avail ourselves of the permission to divide it into parts, of which the first will appear in next Saturday's issue.

The following is the complete title and the opening paragraph, which gives the key-note of a work that has been a labour of love to the author :—

THE TERMLESS ANTIQUITY, HISTORICAL CONTINUITY, AND INTEGRAL IDENTITY OF THE ORIENTAL MANUFACTURE OF SUMPTUARY CARPETS,

by

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D.

"As I have in the present monograph to deal with the question of the Origin of Oriental Carpets, I will at once state that, having from my earliest childhood been familiarised with the entire range of the artistic handicrafts of Southern and Western Asia, and for the last forty years of my life, with every passage in classical literature relating to the sumptuary arts of antiquity, and having always been accustomed to interpret the whole life of the ancient Pagan West by that of the modern, but still for the greater part, Pagan East, I have long since been led, by an overwhelming inference from the gradually accumulated special facts, thus, ever present to my mind, to the tentative conclusion that the sumptuary carpets now manufactured in Turkey, Persia, Central Asia, and India, are in texture, design, and colouring, and indeed in every decorative detail and technical manipulation, essentially identical, in all their traditionary denominations with the Oriental carpets known to the Greeks and Romans, and that, "through the dark backward and abysm of time," no limit can be given, on this side of B. C. 5000, to the date of their origin in the Valley of the Nile, and by the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES IN SECOND CARPENTER STREET, IN MAZAGON, AND AT ANJOOR IN ZILLA TANNA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the dates and at the times hereinafter mentioned, the undermentioned properties by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Narrayen Moroba and Dadoba Moroba, in pursuance of the power of sale, given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of May, 1885 :—

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd day of March, 1894, at 4 p.m., on the premises—

LOT No. 1.—All the right, title, and interest of the mortgagors in all that piece of Government ground, with the dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at Second Carpenter Street, in Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 201 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 150, new No. 11469, old Survey No. 25?, and new Survey No. 3105, and bounded on the east by the house of Shivram Govind, on the west by the house of the late Manick Crustnajee, on the north by the said Second Carpenter Street, and on the south by the Nabob Tank Road, and the said dwellinghouse is assessed under Ward No. 6891, and Street No. 23.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH FURNITURE FROM THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Marine Street, Fort, on account of the concerned, consisting of drawing-room suits lined with rich velvet, rich cabinets, writing tables, book-stands, office chairs, settles, teapoys, marble top dressing and washhand tables with glass, chest of drawers with glass, large size mirror door almyras with patent spring revolving doors, Venetian glass hall mirrors, oval pier glass in gilt frame with clock to match, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of a gentleman—

1 semi-grand piano by John Broadwood.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods and the following:—

1 Ebonized cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., very little used.

1 case of English jewellery consisting of cardrops, match boxes, cigar boxes, watch guards, bracelets, brooches, &c.

3 cases 19 dozen coat brushes and 11 dozen shoe brushes.

13 casks boiler covering composition.

On account of the concerned—

10 bags pints and vial corks.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Essa Bez Mahomed—

EBM 24-34—11 cases glassware.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong handsome landau.

1 strong light victoria.

1 second-hand serviceable brougham.

1 small dog-cart with iron grey pegu pony and harness.

1 swift 1¼ cushion tyre safety bicycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN NOWGHUR STREET, AT MAZAGON.

On TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Nurrotum Jetha Musalawalla and Ramabai, daughter of Sewajee Bhoojbrao, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Hufizabai widow of the late Husonkhan Vullud Dowlutkhan, Sahebkhan Vullud Husonkhan and Dawoodkhan Vullud Husonkhan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of July, 1888, the following property, viz.—

All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Nowghur Street, in the Copper Smith Cart at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 90 and three-ninths square yards or thereabuts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue, under old No. 78, new No.11748, old survey No. 128 and new survey No. 3542, assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 75, then under No. 87, and new under Street No. 57, 58, and E Ward No. 5371 and 5372, and bounded on the east by Nowghur Street, on the west by Sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Goolamally Vullud Goolam Hussain, and on the south by the house of Pestonjee Parsee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, Fort, opposite the Esplanade Hotel, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, neat crockery and glassware, a splendid cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., in excellent order, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property, of E. BEYNON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, March 2, 1894.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH ALMONDS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No. 21, Meadows Street, at 2 P.M.—

On account and risk of defaulting Indentor, KESSOWJEE LUDHA—

Ex. s. s. "Dominico Balduino."—

P S G M 1,000-1,000 bags almonds with shell, and 1,601-50—50 barrels almonds without shell.

Terms of Sale—Cash will be received on or before delivery.

SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, First-rate Semi-grand Piano, by John Broadwood and Son, Oilpaintings, &c., at Girgaum Back Road, at the Police Station.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome French-polished furniture, specially made to order, the same consisting of circular, oval, telescopic, dining, marble-top, washing and dressing tables, drawing-room tapes, tri lined suits, almyra, real Brussels carpets, oil-paintings, kerosine oil lamps, bedsteads, one first-rate semi-grand piano by John Broadwood and Son, cookroom requisites, &c., the property of E. H. GRENNAN, Esq.

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.

Bombay, March 2, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT HAYNES ROAD.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Purbhooram Jeevunram Vaid, in pursuance of the power of sale given to him in an indenture of mortgage and further charge, dated the 13th May and 23rd August, 1883, respectively, and on account and at the risk of Atmaram Madhowjee, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Haynes Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and in the island of Bombay, admeasuring 7,330 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 297-3/1, and Collector's new No. 1229 and old Survey No. 1 and new Survey No. 3151, and bounded on the west by the said Haynes Road, on the east by the land belonging to Soonder Bhewjee, on the south by the house and land of Cassum Sulleman, and on the north by the land of Babool Hurjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

THE following property will be put up for sale by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 3rd day of March, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by Messrs. BENNETT and Company, Auctioneers, under instructions from Mr. Mirza Hoossein Khan, Attorney for Hiralal Runchordass and Mohunlal Runchordass, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Oomajee Lingoojee Sucknal, and Rajaimabai, widow of Lingoo Oomajee, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of November, 1892, and made between the said Oomajee Lingoojee Sucknal and Rajaimabai, widow of Lingoo Oomajee of the one part and the said Hiralal Runchordass and Mohunlall Runchordass of the other part :—

FIRSTLY.—All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground, one containing by admeasurement 4-00 square yards or thereabouts, and another containing by admeasurement 38 1-9th square yards or thereabouts, and are respectively registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under old No. 4002, New No. 10322, old Survey No. 3574 and new Survey No. 6225, and old No. 3927, new No. 10558, old Survey No. 3591, and new Survey No. 6162, and these two pieces of land are now formed into one plot, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling (rebuilt and formed of the two former houses) aforesaid, by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 48 and Ward No. 1574, and Street No. 91, 93, and Ward No. 1531, and bounded on the East by the house of Lactua, No. 89, on the west by the house of Hasanbhai Abdul Karrim, No. 93, on the north by the Sweeper's passage, and on the south by the Camathipura Sixth Street, and the same have been in occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants. The said premises are situate at Camathipura 6th Street, on the north side thereof, outside the Fort in new town in the Island and Sub-district of Bombay.

SECONDLY.—All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground respectively adjoining to each other and admeasuring 40 3-9 and 37 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under old No. 3926, new No. 70557, old Survey No. 3590 and 3592 and new Survey No. 6162 and old No. 3928, new No. 10559, old Survey No. none, and new Survey No. 6162, together with the two houses standing thereon, respectively registered in the books of the Municipality under Street No. 90, Ward No. 1575 and Street No. 92, Ward No. 1576, and have been in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants, and bounded on the east by the house No. 88 of Lingoo Oomajee, on the west by the house of Wagojee Bungoojee, on the north by the Camathipura Sixth Street, and on the south by the sweeper's passage situate on the south side of Camathipura Sixth Street, outside the Fort, in the Island and sub-district of Bombay and in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Mirza Hossein Khan, Attorney for the said mortgagees, at his Office in 32, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 bay galloway, fast and showy, aged, goes well in single and double harness.

1 high-wheeled dog-cart in very good order.

1 handsome glass-fronted miniature brougham.

1 second-hand strong-built victoria with removeable coach box.

1 grey Arab horse, about 14·2, 8 years old, goes in saddle and harness.

1 strong landau, in good order.

1 strong office shigram.

1 strong C. B. bay horse, 14 hands, quiet in saddle and harness.

The property of late Hajee Ebhraim Hajee Jackaria, deceased.

1 fast-trotting grey Arab horse, goes in single harness.

1 Do. do. bay Arab horse, goes in single harness.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD THREAD, BRAID EMBROIDERED SATIN, BROCADE, AND EMBROIDERED VELVET.

On TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following goods :—

AS 3154-55—2 cases gold thread and braids.

ASA 2720—1—1 case gold thread.

AS—5717-2—3 cases brocade.

AS—3359—1 case embroidered satin.

AS—3217-18—2 cases embroidered velvet.

On TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khetwady 7th Lane, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, a first rate mahogany grand pianoforte, a large variety of natural grasses, a fish bowl with fish, handsome China and Japanese vases, handsome curtain poles with nett curtains, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of C.G. BRISCOE, Esq.

The property will be on view from To-morrow.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., at 6, Marine Lines, the VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., OF COLONEL W. SCOTT, 5TH B. L. I.,

By

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

SALE BY MORTGAGEES OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL.

In exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th June, 1891, and made between Ruttonbai and Cowasjee Bhicajee of the one part and Mohunjee Shankerjee, Dharamsey Shankerjee, and Muddonjee Mohunjee of the other part, and under the instructions of the mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT and Company, Auctioneers, will sell on the premises described below, by Public Auction, subject to the conditions of sale which will then be produced, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., the property which is described as follows in the said mortgage :—

All that piece of parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, or newly-built bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, as well as those in the course of erection and those that may be hereafter built thereon, situate, lying, or being at Malabar Hill, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four thousand three hundred and eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 672, new No. 3020, old Survey No. 13, and new Survey No. 7291, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of the late Sorabjee Muncherjee Dhanjeebhoy Readymoney, on or towards the west by the property of the late Jamsetjee Naigamwalla, on or towards the north by the Malabar Hill Road, and on or towards the south by the sea beach, and lying on the south-east side of the said Malabar Point Road, which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Nos. 33 and 34, but now under No. 28, Street Nos. 1, 2, and ward Nos. 2510-2511, and a portion of the bungalow is now in the occupation of Rao Bahadoor Luxmon Juggonath as a monthly tenant, and a portion thereof with the out-houses is in the occupation of the said Rattonbai and her husband, the said Cowasjee Bhicajee, and which premises were shown in a plan annexed to the mortgage.

The conditions of sale can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneers or at the Office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson and Bowen (Attorneys to the abovementioned mortgagees), at the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 2, 1894.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 1.

AT the weekly biddings for 50 lakhs of Indian Council remittances yesterday, Rs. 20,000 Bills were allotted to Calcutta and a like amount to Madras, at 1s. 1 9-16d., and 49¾ lakhs of Wire Transfers between the three presidencies, at the same rate, which shows a decline of 1-16d. from the highest price obtained last week. In addition, there were extra allotments of Bills on Bombay and Calcutta, aggregating 1¾ lakh, at 1s. 1 9-16d. to 19-32d., and of 21¼ lakhs Wire Transfers on the three presidencies, at rates ranging from 1s. 1 19-32d. to 1s. 1 21-32d. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be allotted again next week. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate at 30 days' sight on India by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 1⅞d.

Consols were unchanged in London yesterday, at 100 3-8d., and Indian Sterling Loan at 110. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-8 per cent. higher, at £57 13-16. The price of Bar Silver declined ¼d. per oz., to 27⅞ ; but in New York, the metal (Commercial Bars) was unchanged in value at 60 3-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 99¼.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 28s. per 492lbs. cif., nominal, April-May shipment, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg ; Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed at 35½s. per 416lbs., business done, April-May shipment to Dunkirk, tone of the market flat ; and Linseed at 38s. per 416lbs., cif., nominal, April-May shipment, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, market flat.

A recovery of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 1-8d. per lb. ; and Arrivals were higher to the same extent. The market closed firm, all round, the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales. The Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, prices of Cotton were unchanged yesterday at 7⅛ cents for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 7·56 cents for May futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales, making this season's figures compare as follows with those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	12,000	8,000	14,000
Four days' do. ...	51,000	47,000	83,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893 ...	5,189,000	4,285,000	6,108,000

Our local Cotton market has become firm in tone to-day in sympathy with the improvement in Liverpool, and prices have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy, but business has been upon a small scale. Exporters have bought 900 bales, consisting of 500 Bengal, at Rs 173-6 ; 200 Rampur, at Rs. 205 ; and 100 each of Mowa, at Rs. 195 ; and Sheaguum, at Rs. 185 ; while the Mills have taken only 350 Karanja, at Rs. 198 per candy.

WHEAT has become dull in tone, and very little fresh export business has transpired to-day, while prices have further receded half to one anna per cwt., our quotations this evening being as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs.	3	14	0 per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3	12	0 "
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	"	3	10	0 "
Red Delhi	"	3	4	0 "
Hard Yellow.....	"	4	1	6 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	3	6	0 "
Hard Red	"	3	6	0 "

SEEDS.—This market has also become dull, and prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* are 1 to 1¼ anna per cwt. lower, and we now quote as follows, only a small business having been done by shippers :—

Linseed	Rs.	7-2-0	to Rs. 7-4-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	6-10-0	to " 6-12-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	"	6-2-0	to " 6-4-0	"
Do. Red do.....	"	5-11-0	to " 5-12-6	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	10,314 bales.
Wheat.....	9,630 "
Linseed	23,802 "
Rapeseed	6,736 "
Gingelly.....	4,521 "
Poppyseed.....	533 "
Groundnuts	13,129 "
Castorseed.....	768 "
Rice	34,338 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but firm. Business has been reported to-day for March shipment to Antwerp, at 21s. per ton ; for April shipment to Trieste and Venice, at 20s. ; and for April shipment to Dunkirk, at 19s. 6d. per ton.

MONEY.—As was generally anticipated in presence of the figures in the last Return, and the daily increasing stringency of Money in the open market, the Bank of Bombay has further advanced its rates by one per cent. this afternoon, making the minimum 10 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 1 19-32d. to 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 5/8d. Demand ; and at 1s. 1¾d. for three months' sight Credits, but a fair amount of resale Bank Paper and Credits offering, and rates coming firmer from Calcutta, rates here began to harden, until in the afternoon, the three months' sight rate became 1s. 1 13-16d. for March delivery, 1s. 1¾d. for April, and 1s. 1 11-16d. for May. There was a rumour in the bazaar to-day that a table of the proposed import duties had already been made out in Calcutta, of 5 per cent. on all metals ; and it is also reported that about £350,000 Silver is being stopped this week, but which is not sold yet, being, it is said, consigned on American account chiefly ; but the local quotation for silver bars is higher again to-day, being quoted at 86¼ ready, and 87 for 22nd February shipment, being an advance of about Re. 1¼ on yesterday's rates. The Market closed unsettled as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 1 5-8d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ..1s. 1 5-8d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 1 11-16d.		"
Credits do. ...1s. 1 13-16d.		"
Francs do. ...1·45¼		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm, and rates for Fours advanced to 102 1-16 for Money and Account ; but the feeling was rather easier at closing, and 102 was the final quotation in both positions ; with 99 3-8 named for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES are very dull ; but quotations are nominally unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Mails for Madagascar and Reunion close at Zanzibar, at noon, on Friday, 2nd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st March, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	...	...	...
Teheran	1	2	40 p.m.	...	29
Suez	1	2	40 p.m.	...	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 1st March, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	4	41	...	4
" Kurrachee ...	..	35	...	1
" Madras.....	1	11	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 28.

10 p.m. ... ... 75·3

THURSDAY, March 1.

6 a.m.	73·5
10 a.m.	79·4
2 p.m.	81·5
4 p.m.	80·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

READ—February 11, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of J C Read, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DE SALIS—February 11, at Bangalore, suddenly, J H De Salis, Esq. son of the late Jerome Count De Salis, of Dawley Court, Uxbridge, aged 74.

READ—February 20, at the General Hospital, Madras, James Christopher Read, late of Rungheet, Darjeeling, and only son of the late Captain C M Read, of County Down, Ireland, aged 28 years.

ROSS—February 21, at Paumban, John Watson Ross, aged 17 years and 10 months.

MEIK—February 24, at Calcutta, James, the eldest son of the late Captain James Patrick Meik, H M's 49th Queen's, and Manager of Seal's Estate, under the Administrator-Genera of Bengal, aged 55 years and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1894.

THE official year 1892-93 in Bombay, which has just been reviewed in the customary Administration Report, was one on which Government has every reason to congratulate itself. For it was one of remarked progress in almost every department, and with very few features which need be regretted. Undoubtedly, the most important event of the year was the reconstitution and enlargement of the Legislative Councils. The maximum number of additional members was not appointed, but the limit allowed by the Governor-General in Council, in a wise exercise of his discretion, was conformed to and the Council considerably strengthened. A certain section of the community objected that the number of members, even if the maximum had been elected, would have been insufficient. But it was ultimately recognised that the passing of the Bill establishing the elective principle was a distinct concession, for which the people of India should be grateful. Experience has proved that quite sufficient additional members for experimental purposes were admitted, and so far there has been little, if any, cause to regret that the Councils were extended. The difficulties experienced in electing members for nomination by his Excellency for some time delayed the completion of the Council, but now constituencies are more clearly defined, and when next called upon to select candidates, they will be able to discharge the duty with greater facility. Three Acts were passed by the Council during the year. The first had for its object the prohibition of the practice of inoculation, and to make compulsory the vaccination of children in certain portions of the presidency to which the provisions of the existing Act did not apply. The second amended the Bombay Salt Act, and the third the Abkari Act. As regards the first its opponents held that it would prove oppressive in its operation and harmful in its results. But the advantages of uniform regulations, and the undoubted benefits which had accrued in districts where it was already in force, were so patent, that the Council was justified in passing the Act, the good effects of whose action cannot fail to manifest themselves in the near future. As regards the Salt Act amendment there was no divergence of opinion in the Council, for it merely provided that no license shall be necessary for any process of manufacture of salt on which duty has been paid. To the amendment of the Abkari Act, however, there was much opposition both in the Council and in the Press. The Bill as introduced and passed sought to regulate the traffic and possession of mowra flowers in the districts of Thana and Kolaba—a wholly unnecessary proceeding, as it was urged, it being considered a hardship on the poor that their traffic in mowra flowers should be subject to legislative control. Great efforts were made to induce Government to abandon the Bill, but it was passed through the Council, and, finally, it received Viceregal approval. No particular case of hardship arising under the new Act has yet come to light, though perhaps never was a Bill carried against greater opposition than this in the annals of the Presidency.

So much for the making of laws. It is an easy transition to turn to the consideration of their breaking. During the year outlawry in Kathiawar flourished. The depredations of a gang of Miana barwatiahs, subjects of the Malia State, created consternation among the people as well as causing anxiety to the authorities. They were responsible for a series of robberies of the most daring kind, and as the Agency and State police were unable to repress them, it was found necessary to take special measures. The local police was reinforced, and several European officers appointed. The gang was annihilated ; but in the final encounter Lieutenant Gordon and two of his men lost their lives. Since then the Kathiawar Chiefs have marked their appreciation of poor Gordon's achievement by erecting a memorial at Rajkote to the gratification of his friends. As regards other breaches of the law, it is recorded that over two hundred and thirteen thousand criminal offences were reported during the year of which upwards of a hundred and sixty-nine thousand were returned in time, a marked increase on the preceding twelve months. This development is accounted for by the growth of cases under special and local laws, for there was a noticeable decrease in cases of theft, hurt, criminal trespass, and defamation. The number of persons whipped increased. The total number of prisoners admitted to the jails of the Bombay Presidency during the year was slightly less than in the preceding year ; the percentage of convicts among them, however, was somewhat higher. The daily average jail population was considerably above that of the previous year, notwithstanding the fact that there was very little variation in the average duration of the sentences inflicted. The number of sentences of imprisonment for terms exceeding ten years again rose, while sentences of transportation fell. The number of convicts sentenced to death fell from fifty-nine to fifty-two. Twenty-eight convicts escaped and twenty-seven were recaptured. There was a considerable increase in the number of prisoners re-convicted and classed as habitual offenders, which shows that the improvement in the organization for identifying prisoners has been maintained. There was an increase in the number of jail offences—a fact which is shown to be mainly due to the larger number of prisoners confined. The percentages of convicts employed on manufactures and extra-mural labour were almost the same as in the previous year, but there was a heavy diminution in the profits realized by their work. This was caused mainly by the cessation of the American demand for the carpets manufactured in the Thana Jail owing to the operation of the McKinlay tariff, and by the fact that the Nara gang was unemployed for three months, and that the earnings of the Hyderabad Jail had not been brought to account before the end of the year. The net cost of the jails to Government rose from three lakhs and three-quarters to four and a-half during the year under review—an increase due in great measure to the high price of food-grains.

But the chapters referring to the material and intellectual progress of the presidency afford more interesting reading. During the year the Godra-Limkhera section of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway was opened for traffic, and the Jetalsar-Rajkot section of the Bhownugger-Gondal-Junagadh-Porebunder line. Surveys and settlements were pushed on with. The total area of cultivable land was fifty-six thousand acres in excess of that of the previous year. Twenty-one new companies were registered, making the total two hundred and thirty-nine —a hundred and sixty-two of them mills and presses—with an aggregate paid-up capital of a thousand and sixty-seven lakhs. Owing to the distress of the previous year larger sums were advanced to cultivators for seed, cattle, and permanent improvements. The system is growing in popularity, and the ryot is gradually but surely being delivered out of the hands of the Marwari. A large decrease in the supply of labour, coupled with an improvement in the demand, had the effect of raising the rate of wages for unskilled labour throughout the province of Sind. A diminution in the number of persons seeking work was mainly due to the fact that excellent harvest in Cutch and Marwar kept in their homes the inhabitants of those districts, who had crowded into Sind in the two previous years ; while the scope for their employment was decidedly greater owing to the large extension of cultivation and to the number of works undertaken by Government agency to repair the damages done to the canals, roads, and railways by the extensive floods of the year. In the Presidency proper, wages for both kinds of labour in the Panch Mahals district rose owing to the construction of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway ; rates in the Belgaum and Bijapur districts, where the scarcity of the previous year had cheapened labour, also showed a tendency to return to their former level. The trade of Bombay was the largest ever recorded, the value being nearly seven crores of rupees more than in any previous year. The expenditure on Public Works was smaller than usual, but such as were carried out were of the kind most urgently wanted. The telegraphs were extended by two thousand miles and a greater outlay was made on irrigation works. The total revenue increased by four lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure, though greater than in the previous twelve months, was well within the margin. Medical relief was more extensive, and the death-roll fell. With all this progress general education kept pace. The number of schools increased by three hundred and thirty-five and of pupils by twelve thousand. Both in primary and higher education an appreciable advance was made though special education remained practically stationary. There are but few instances of decline recorded in any section of the Report and as we have asserted distinct progress has been made in almost every department of the administration. The report cannot but be regarded as the record of a year of highly gratifying progress.

THE prospects of the Tropical section of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, to be held at Budapest in September, under the patronage of the Emperor-King, are being discussed at home. At the Congress, held in London in 1891, there was an Indian department which is admitted to have done its work well, but the rest of the Tropics were neglected or swallowed up in the other sections. It is hoped that not only India, but the most remote tropical countries, will be well represented. Some of the highest authorities on tropical diseases and sanitation are being approached with a view of their contributing the results of their special investigation. The International Congress of Hygiene and Demography must not be confused with the International Sanitary Conference which has just assembled in Paris, under the presidency of M. Barrere, French Minister at Munich, to devise measures for controlling cholera in the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and the holy places during the Mecca pilgrimage. In Dr. Thornethorne, of the Local Government Board, England has an admirable representative, but we have heard some slight criticism passed upon the selection of Surgeon-General Cuningham to represent India. On personal grounds there can of course be no objection to that distinguished expert : quite the contrary. The sole reason why Dr. Cuningham's appointment does not give complete satisfaction at home is that he is almost alone among medical authorities wedded to the wave theory of cholera. On the other hand, we are told that the famous comma bacillus, if it has not actually been dethroned, stands in a very different position from what it did a year or two ago. To hear some foreign sanitarians talk one might imagine that if there was no India there would be no cholera. The absurdity of this familiar contention is demonstrated by Dr. Klein, who in a timely letter to the papers points out that France imports her own cholera from Tonkin, and, what is more, does not take all the necessary steps to prevent the spread of the disease to other continental countries. "The French authorities, although they have signed the Dresden protocol, and with the rest of Europe have agreed to officially notify the existence of cholera, make this object futile by the condition that official notification would be given only if a 'foyer' of cholera exists." It is to be hoped that our delegates will see that the attention of the Conference is directed to the warning issued by Dr. Klein.

THE public health in the City of Bombay during February was far from being satisfactory, and the death-rate during the whole month was abnormally high. Thirty per thousand per annum is, roughly speaking, the mean of the corresponding periods of the past five years, yet in the first week of February the rate was over thirty-five and a-half ; the second week, thirty-six and a-half ; the third, over thirty-seven and three-quarter ; and the fourth, over thirty-six and a-half. Five hundred and eighty-seven, six hundred and nine, six hundred and twenty-four, and six hundred and three were the weekly totals of deaths as compared with four hundred and five, four hundred and fifty-seven, four hundred and seventy-five, and four hundred and forty-one in the corresponding weeks of last year. The explanation is to be found in columns of the Health Officer's weekly return, published in the *Government Gazette* under the heads of small-pox, measles, fever, and chest affections, all of which complaints have been extraordinarily prevalent. The average number of deaths each week resulting from small-pox at this time of the year is but seven, but the numbers during February were twelve, nine, twelve, and twenty-seven. This last total was reached in the week ending Tuesday last, and is almost sufficiently high to be alarming. Of measles, the fatal cases during the month reached seventy-five ; the average of five years fifty-four. Of fevers, the month's total has been almost fifty above the average. But though these may be accounted the main causes of the increase, it is found that under all head the total of deaths exceeds last year's records Taking the returns up to Tuesday last by way of example, we find that small-p

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

Notwithstanding the official denial given to the rumour about Mr. Gladstone, the papers continue to discuss the possibility of his resignation.

The *Daily News* designates Lord Rosebery as Premier, and Sir W. V. Harcourt as Leader of the Commons, as being most acceptable to the Liberals.

FEB. 28, MIDNIGHT.

Mr. Gladstone had an audience of Her Majesty the Queen to-day, and it is generally reported for the purpose of tendering his resignation; but this has been denied to-night.

The Radical Press are discussing the question of his successor, and opinions on the matter are divided, some favouring Lord Rosebery, whilst others object to him on the ground of his being a Peer.

THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

The Lords have adopted the Commons amendments to the Parish Councils Bill with new amendments, which will necessitate the return of the Bill to the Commons.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

ROME, FEB. 28, MIDNIGHT.

A great sensation was caused in the Italian Chamber this evening in consequence of a statement made by Signor Crispi, who declared that a conspiracy existed for a revolution in Sicily, and that it had been hatched in France. The conspirators, he added, relied on the outbreak of a continental war, which was to be initiated by Russia, to which Power in return it was the intention of the conspirators to cede a Sicilian Port. The revolution was fixed to take place in the middle of February, but the Government got wind of it and frustrated the step.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MR. WESTLAND ON THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

At the Imperial Legislative Council, to-day, Mr. Westland made a very lengthy statement regarding the financial position. He gave an exhaustive analysis of recent accounts and the general financial position as affected by exchange, and concluded by estimating our deficit with rupee at 1s. 2d. at about Rx. 30,00,000. He dwelt next on the question of exchange compensation to European officers as a fresh burden on the resources, bringing up the deficit, all told, to three and half crores of rupees, wholly due to the fall of exchange during the last two or three years. It was, therefore, proposed to increase the revenue by the levying of import duties at the rate, except in few cases, of 5 per cent. Her Majesty's Government agree with the Indian Government that it is undesirable at the beginning to impose a higher duty than this, but they are not prepared, at present, to sanction the inclusion of cotton fabrics and yarns among the articles liable to duty. Mr. Westland next entered into the history of the import tariff and the past policy of Government before asking leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act. He stated that it was reckoned that it would give an annual net revenue of Rs. 12,000,000. They were naturally in little doubt as regards the proceeds of 5 per cent duty on silver, as they had only a conjectural information as to the amount the country will absorb. Under the new conditions there was to be no tax on gold. It also proposed to levy a special duty on petroleum and kerosine-oil of six and a half annas per gallon, and the increased duty would amount to an annual sum of Rx. 2,00,000, and increase the revenue arising from the measures now proposed to the Council from Rx. 12,00,000 to Rx. 14,00,000 a year. Mr. Westland then proceeded to introduce the Bill. The present measure reproduces, he said, *verbatim* the Act of 1882, the changes being confined to a verbal alteration of Sections 3 and 5, and the addition of Section 11. The Schedules in the existing Act are two in number, one for import and one for export duties. It is proposed to set forth the import duties in three separate Schedules, the first relating to arms and ammunition, and reproduces the first part of the Schedule under the existing Act. The second refers to specially taxed articles, such as liquor, opium, and salt, and with two exceptions, this is also a reproduction of the existing Act. One of these exceptions extends to the taxation of salted fish to the whole of India, instead of to Burma only, as now. The third Schedule is the new enactment. The Schedule imposing an export duty on rice is untouched. The power which the local Governments possess under the Customs Act to exempt, in certain cases, is made subject to previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council. It is proposed also to include in the articles subject to import duties agricultural implements, metals, silver, hides, skins, lac, stone, marble, tallow, wax, wood, timber, jewellery, precious stones, pearls unset, jute, (railway material exempted) besides doubling the petroleum duty. The exemption in favour of lubricating oils is discontinued, and will in future pay half of the duty levied on petroleum. In order to facilitate legislation the Bill is referred to a Select Committee to at once sit *die de die* till the examination is complete.

LEAVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 1.

Surgeon-Colonel Lethbridge, head of the Thagi Department, will proceed home, on furlough, next month.

Colonel Ian Hamilton, Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, takes three months' leave to England this Summer.

THE FICTITIOUS STAMPS ACT.

A Bill amending the fictitious Stamps Act is likely to be shortly introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council.

IMPORT DUTIES.

The Finance Member was to make an announcement to-day regarding the duties, which it is proposed to levy to cover the deficit in the Budget.

"PORTUGUESE IN INDIA."

Mr. F. C. Danvers, of the India Office, is hastening his long-promised work on "Portuguese in India," which is now announced as forthcoming in two volumes.

THE FLORA OF SIKKIM AND TIBET.

A special report on the flora in the interior of Sikkim and on the Tibetan frontier have been prepared for the Bengal Government by Mr. Gammie, of the Government Cinchona Plantations.

THE MAHARAJAH OF SIKKIM.

The Maharaja of Sikkim, who is still detained at Darjeeling, continues to maintain a sullen attitude towards the Indian authorities. He has refused to write to his eldest son, who is in Tibet, and is believed to use his influence to keep the boy away now. Will he himself have anything to say to the conditions under which he might be allowed to return and take part in the administration of his country?

LORD WENLOCK'S ARRIVAL AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 1.

His Excellency the Governor and party arrived at Madras this morning from Calcutta.

A "MUSTH" ELEPHANT.

Masulipatam has discovered a new use for the Volunteer Force. A Hindu high-priest, at present on a tour in that town, has five elephants in his equipage the largest of these became "musth" and killed two men. The Magistrate ordered the elephant to be shot, whereupon a squad of the East Coast Volunteers turned out and met the elephant in the street, and fired a volley, killing him at once.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, FEB. 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Avoca left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 1.

The s. s. Himalaya left here at 4 p.m. to-day.
The s. s. Khedive left here at 8 a.m. to-day.
The s. s. Malwa left here at 10-30 a.m. to-day for Bombay.

HONGKONG, MARCH 1.

The s. s. Rosetta left here this afternoon.
The s. s. Java arrived here this afternoon.

The M. M. Co.'s La Seyne having left Karachi on Thursday, the 1st inst., at 7 p. m., is expected here on the forenoon of Saturday, the 3rd inst.

The Italian steamer Stura, which left Bombay on the 10th February, arrived at Hongkong to-day, the 1st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, FEB. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 9/16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	100 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	57 13-16
Bar Silver	27 5/8

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

LAST night the performance was under the patronage and in the presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris, when the mammoth pavilion on the maidan was crowded to excess by enthusiastic spectators, and all the available seats were occupied long before the hour at which the entertainment was advertised to begin. The crush was so great that the management were compelled to stop selling tickets before nine o'clock and consequently many persons had to be refused admittance. The arrangements made by Mr. Chas. Hicks for the accommodation of the Government House party were most suitable and adequate. A special programme had been drawn up for the occasion and comprised several best numbers of the programmes that the troupe have performed up to this time. All the items were excellently rendered and the artistes were loudly applauded. His Excellency was much pleased with the performance and thanked Mrs. Harmston, Mr. Hicks, and Mr. Love for providing a thoroughly enjoyable performance. As usual there will a grand matinee to-morrow afternoon for the convenience of children and families.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL E. S. REYNOLDS is permitted, under the Staff Corps Regulations, to reside out of India.

THE services of Colonel E. S. Reynolds, Indian Staff Corps, have been replaced at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS JOHN C. D. ROPER, James Moir, and Cuthbert H. Riches, of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, have been promoted to lieutenancies.

EXTENSION of leave for six months, on medical certificate, has been granted by the Secretary of State to two Staff Corps officers: Captain C. M. Gray and Captain T. R. A. G. Montgomery.

MAJOR W. P. KENNEDY, Indian Staff Corps, Second Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, and special Political Agent, Cambay, has been allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for one year and 174 days.

LEAVE to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under Staff Corps rules, has been granted to Surgeon-Captain T. H. Griffith, Medical Officer, 19th Bombay Infantry, one year; Captain A. C. Yate, Wing Commander, 29th Bombay Infantry, six months and 18 days; Captain T. P. Geoghegan, second-in-command, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

LEAVE under the Staff Corps rules to proceed out of India, on private affairs, has been granted to Captain E. R. Penrose, second-in-command, Deoli Irregular Force, for one year; and Lieutenant J. H. Lloyd, Wing Officer, 2nd Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), for six months. Captain G. G. J. S. Jones and Captain E. J. Carter have each been granted by the Secretary of State six months' extension of leave, on private affairs. Permission to return to duty has been granted by the Secretary of State to Deputy Assistant Comissary A. Sincock, Commissariat Department, Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Stopford, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Mayhew.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, under the command of Captain T. G. R. Finny, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, and details, consisting of 25 officers, 6 ladies, and 5 officers' children, 991 men rank and file, 19 women, 25 children, 123 followers, and 4 natives rank and file. The following are the names of Officers:—Lieut.-Col., and Mrs. E. P. T. Goldsmith, Major and Mrs. G. L. E. May, Captain and Mrs. H. W. Scott and 3 children, Captains F. Amber, C. M. Brunker, E. C. Kidswell, and C. H. Hicks; Lieut. and Mrs. H. V. S. Ormond and 2 children, Lieuts. W. E. Oakshott, B. C. M. Carter, P. F. Newnham, W. B. Pearson, H. P. Keelan, C. F. Dobbs, and H. S. S. Harden; 2nd-Lieuts. R. B. Blunt, G. H. B. Freeth, K. H. Lloyd, G. M. Stewart, and Mrs. T. G. C Bliss, Capt. and Adjt O. C. Wolley-Dod, Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. J. S. Cameron, Surg-Capt H. J. Wyatt, Lieuts H. P. Bishop, J. H. Farmer, of 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, and wife of Col. Currie, A. A. General.

THE new Russian battleship, the keel of which was recently laid at Nicolaieff, is to be named the Paris, in commemoration of the noteworthy visit of Admiral Avelan to the French capital last autumn. This latest addition to the Black Sea fleet will be constructed on the same model as the Ssyssoi Veliki, now being built at St. Petersburg. The Paris will have two revolving turrets, each armed with two 12-inch guns, the turrets themselves being protected by 12-inch plating. She will also carry six 6-inch guns in her midship batteries, and will be further armed, at diffent points, by 20 revolving and quick-firing cannon of from 37 to 47 mill. calibre. The new vessel will have a main speed of 16½ knots, and her company will consist of 32 officers and 550 marines.

WHEN the Waziris recently surrendered one of their number charged with having killed a jemadar months ago in one of the petty raids into British territory, it was hoped that all further trouble with the tribesmen north of the Gomal was at an end. It is most unusual for any clan across the frontier to give up a man who has committed an offence of this kind, as in their rude way they hold such a surrender to be a breach of faith. The Waziri headmen, however, fearing possibly that an expedition might be sent against them, departed from the usual border custom, and the local Political Officers must have been highly pleased with their behaviour. Their action, however, does not seem to have been altogether approved by the malcontent section of the tribesmen, who have apparently stirred up their neighbours, the Bitanis, to commit themselves against the Indian Government, and seem to be embarking themselves upon a series of petty outrages. It would almost appear as if savages possessed some insight into the mind and circumstances of the Indian Government, and being aware of how extremely anxious that Power is to avoid any military operations just at present, were determined, out of spite, to force them into action.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CAPTAIN STREET, Presidency Port Officer, and Mr. Martin, Executive Engineer, have examined the site of Mr. Chatterton's proposed ship harbour between Masulipatam and Cocanada. They have come to the conclusion that the scheme is hardly practicable owing to the great breadth of the bar at the mouth of the river. In any case a harbour could only be constructed at great cost, which, considering the out of the way position of the spot, would hardly be justifiable.

THE temporary bridges over the Gogra and Chowka rivers, and the temporary fair-weather line, six miles long, from the Bengal and North-Western Railway station of Gogra Ghat to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway station at Bahramghat, were inspected and passed for goods traffic on Saturday, the 24th instant, by Colonel J. Gracey, R.E., the Government inspecting officer. The temporary bridges aggregate about 1,800ft. in length, and consist partly of spans of 20ft. plate-iron girders, carried on wooden pile piers, and partly of floating pontoon bridges. The floating bridges are used over the deep channels of the river, where the wooden pile piers are impracticable, and aggregate 450ft. in length. The pontoon bridges have spans of 18ft. centre to centre, and each pontoon is capable of carrying a metre-gauge E-class engine, which is the class of engine that will be employed in working the traffic over the bridges. The inspection train consisted of an engine and 27 vehicles, the goods waggons being each loaded with eight tons net, which were run into Bahramghat station, to be unloaded and their freight transferred to the O. and R. Railway. In the result the bridges were pronounced a very satisfactory job. The pontoon bridges were fitted up by Mr. A. E. Ryles, Loco. Superintendent, and Mr. Nicolls, Loco. Foreman, and the pile bridges and the rest of the work were constructed under the supervision of Mr. Edwards, Resident Engineer, and Mr. Graham, Inspector of Works. The work was begun in the end of November, and its rapid construction reflects credit on all connected with it.

THIS is the first step in carrying the Bengal and North-Western Railway to the west of the Gogra river, and it is to be hoped that the linking up of the metre-gauge lines at Cawnpore, which is the most pressing and urgent piece of railway construction required in the North-Western Provinces, will now not be much longer delayed.

THE earthquake which was experienced at Darjeeling about midnight on the 21st ult. was very distinctly felt also at Monghyr, where there were two shocks, the last and more severe being accompanied by a loud rumbling noise, due, no doubt, to the proximity of the Kharakpore range of hills. Two severe shocks are also reported as having been felt, with an interval of about 40 seconds, at about fourteen minutes after midnight, in the neighbouring station of Bhagulpore.

THE Deputy Commissioner of Lahore has caused the removal of the wife of Nawab Ghulam Mahbub Sobhani to the lock-up, pending the disposal of the cases of alleged murder and ill-treatment of girls at her house. She was conveyed to the hawalat in a carriage. The streets were crowded with natives, who cried for justice, and asked that both cases should be investigated and tried by Europeans. The Nawab was required to furnish bail to ensure his attendance at court during the inquiry. The case comes on for trial in the Court of Mr. Burlton, Assistant Commissioner. The Government prosecutor and pleader are retained for the prosecution, against Messrs. Rattigan and Grey.

THE Punjab has been going ahead of late years in the matter of the extension of its irrigation system, and enormous areas of waste land are being brought under cultivation, much to the benefit of the people. The Chenab Canal project is bringing thousands of hitherto barren acres under the plough, and the eagerness which settlers show to take up the land is convincing proof of the wisdom shown in undertaking the work. But something more is needed than merely conveying water to tracts where population is practically non-existent. The cultivators who take up the lands must have the means of communication with the world outside their villages, so that their surplus crops may find a ready market either for consumption in the province or for export abroad. The Doabs lying between the five rivers are traversed, at their broadest part, almost at right angles by the main line of the North-Western Railway; and between the Sutlej and the Ravi runs the Lahore-Multal line, parallel with the course of those two rivers. There is a cross-country line, too, from Lala Musa through Kewra to Kundian, on the Sind-Sagar branch; but between the Ravi and the Chenab, the Chenab and the Jhelum, the Doabs have not been opened out by rail. Now it is here that irrigation is likely to achieve great triumphs, and the question arises whether it would not be advisable to plan railways at the same time as the canals are being steadily extended. The rails should follow the main irrigation channels, not cut them at right angles, for by the latter method only a limited number of settlers will be benefited by the improvement in communication.

IT is satisfactory to know that the medals to the Volunteers who took part in the Hunza-Nagar campaign of 1891 are now in the hands of the gentlemen who won them. The recognition has been somewhat tardy, but the Government's action will be warmly appreciated, and the new rule, which is about to be passed, will prevent the recurrence of a similar misunderstanding or mistake. We append a letter which has just been received by Captain W. Mitchell, and the public will feel pleased that incident has terminated so satisfactorily:—From Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Masson, Commandant, Administrative Battalion, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, to Captain W. Mitchell (Unattached list), 1st P. V. R. Corps, Srinagar, Kashmir. Sir,—I have the honour to send per "Registered" Parcel Post one packet containing seven silver India Medals, with Hunza 1891 clasp and ribbon; and I beg you will all accept my sincere congratulations on the honour you have won, which is an honour to the corps as well as to yourselves.

MR. L. M. THORNTON has joined the Home Department of the Government of India as Under-Secretary, owing to Mr. P. G. Melitus' transfer to Assam, Mr. Luson acts as Deputy Secretary in Mr. Melitus' place.

SIR JAMES BROWNE, Captain Stratton, and Major Temple, Political Agent of Khelat, who left Calcutta on the 16th, after seeing Lord Elgin, arrived at Quetta on the 21st ultimo.

THE functions of clergymen in America appear to be even more extensive and exhausting than those of their brethren on this side of the Atlantic. The New York *Nation* tells an anecdote of a colloquy between two old college class-mates, one of them a clergyman, ten years after graduation. They were comparing notes about intellectual growth and their opportunities for it, and the clergyman said grimly—"You will see at once how much wiser I am than in college when I tell you that I have since gone to two or three hundred afternoon teas, have played five hundred sets of tennis with the daughters of my parishioners, have attended many scores of receptions, and gossipped three hours on an average at each, have presided at a thousand or two meetings of trustees and boards, circulated a couple of hundred subscription papers, and built three churches, two chapels, and a rectory." I need only add, he concluded, "that in my Church the wild Western sign, 'Don't shoot the organist, for he is doing his best,' has been transferred from the organ-loft to the pulpit."

ONE of the local papers has been writing up "the charming widows of New York," and this is how it does it:—"Two-thirds, at least, of the people who know her think that the prettiest widow in New York is Mrs. May Kitson Glenn. There is a wild-rose freshness about her piquante beauty that is more suggestive of the *debutante* than the widow, but despite this fetching charm, and the fact that she is still in her 'twenties,' Mrs. Glenn is not only a widow, but a widow for the second time. As an unmarried friend querulously remarked of her, 'Some women do have such luck.' Mrs. Glenn is of the pocket Venus type—she is petite, plump as a partridge, and pretty as a picture." The most exuberant flight of descriptive journalism in England is not a patch upon this.

It is said to be quite settled that Mr. Finlay, the Financial Secretary, goes home on furlough at the end of March, when the offices move for Simla.

THE Government of India has called upon the Punjab Government to prepare in future a separate and fuller report on the Court of Wards' administration. The estates under such management in this province are very extensive, and the latest figures show an excess of income over expenditure of over three lakhs in the year, nearly all of which was invested for the young wards.

IN his article on the late Prof. Tyndall in "The Fortnightly" Mr. Herbert Spencer indulges once more in those expressions of mistrust of modern political tendencies with which his readers have of late years become familiar. "My faith (he says) in free institutions, originally strong (though always joined with the belief that the maintenance and success of them is a question of popular character), has in these later years been greatly decreased by the conviction that the fit character is not possessed by any people, nor is likely to be possessed for ages to come. A nation of which the legislators vote as they are bid, and of which the workers surrender their rights of selling their labour as they please, has neither the ideas nor the sentiments needed for the maintenance of liberty. Lacking them, we are on the way back to the rule of the strong hand in the shape of the bureaucratic despotism of a socialist organization, and then of the military despotism which must follow it; if, indeed, some social crash does not bring this last upon us more quickly."

A FEW mornings ago the Naples students, on, arriving at the University, found a notice to the effect that the hours for the lectures of private tutor, were limited to a great extent; which regulation entails a loss of one or more years to students wishing to go up for examination. The students at once proceeded to invade the lecture halls and hinder the professors from lecturing. Benches, chairs, and even the doors and handrails from the staircases, were dragged into the courtyard and a bonfire lighted. Some students, having tried in vain to carry out one of the chairs from a hall under the library, set fire to it where it stood; but this peril to the valuable library was averted by the arrival of the firemen, who proceeded to extinguis all the fires. Police, carabineers, and bersaglieres arrived, and as the students refused to disperse, the regular three blasts of trumpets were blown, and police drove the students away with blows from the flat of their swords. The University is now closed until further notice.

"THAT candid friend, the intelligent foreigner," has again been among us and has been whispering in the not wholly unsympathetic ear of Mrs. Crackanthorpe his—or rather her—views (for our censor this time is "a spirituelle French lady") on the subject of the deterioration of modern English society. The scanty allowance of time bestowed by our "upper-class" mothers on their children is incidentally noted, but this indictment which is described by Mrs. Crackanthorpe in "The Contemporary Review" as "a very serious, almost a national one," mainly concerns our old folk. "Your old folk (said the candid and spirituelle person) never leave off complaining. With us it is not so. They live with us. They are gay. They are not a burden. They sit and watch le jeu de vie when they can no longer take a hand, and they are content and happy. With you they live apart and alone. Servants tend them. If they are rich, they have the extravagant joys of companions and lap-dogs. Old age is happy everywhere save in England. It is terrible. This is a serious indictment. But it is entirely untrue.

THE trial of Lieutenant Ivanoff and his brother Stojan Ivanoff, for conspiring against the lives of Prince Ferdinand and M. Stambouloff, began at Sofia on Jan. 26. The public prosecutor cited facts to prove that the Refugees' Committee had paid sums, amounting to as much as 3,000 roubles at once, to purchase bombs and organise bands to make incursions into Bulgaria, or to carry out the attempt upon the lives of the Prince and M. Stambouloff. In conclusion he asked that sentence of death should be passed upon the prisoners. The court delivered judgment on Jan. 30. Luke Ivanoff was condemned to fifteen years' rigorous imprisonment, and Stojan Ivanoff to three years' ordinary imprisonment, without deprivation of civil rights.

THE somewhat fragmentary reports of Mr. Rhodes's speeches, which have appeared in English papers have elicited some uncomplimentary, criticism of his style of oratory. "I have had," writes Mr. Swift MacNeill, in this connection, "on two occasions, at far-distant intervals, the pleasure of hearing Mr. Rhodes make a speech. I heard him in September, 1887, at a Home Rule meeting at Kimberley, over which he presided, and again in August, 1891, in the Cape Legislative Assembly, defending, as Prime Minister, his policy on the question of the native franchise. The style of both these speeches was similar. Mr. Rhodes spoke like a man who had something to say, and wished to say it plainly and directly. He made no attempt at eloquence, his manner was rather that of one taking part in an animated conversation. His gestures are absolutely unstudied. He sometimes leans on the desk or table before him; he not infrequently puts both his hands in the pockets of his trousers. His movements likewise are jerky. He never raises his voice, but his utterance is distinct and his tones are pleasing, and he succeeds both in attracting and in retaining the attention of his audience." "In the House of Commons," continues Mr. MacNeill, "he would, as a man with a mission, take a high place in debate. He is as lucid in exposition as Mr. Chamberlain, and if not as adroit as Mr. Goschen. In 1887, I was in sympathy with him when advocating Home Rule; in 1891, listening to him from the gallery of the Cape Legislative Assembly, I was out of sympathy with his views on the native question. I was, however, far more impressed by his ability as a speaker in 1891 than in 1887. On the evening of the debate in the Cape Parliament he said to me at dinner, 'Was I not in a tight place to-day, with some of my own Cabinet opposed to me? I said, in reply, that I had rarely seen anyone who could find his way out of difficulties so easily."

MANY friends and mourners of the dead find the modern practice of placing wreaths on graves a rather burdensome one; but it threatens to become more burdensome still if the practice which appears to be established at Swinton, Yorkshire, should extend. At the funeral in the parish churchyard of a local worthy, described as the oldest deacon of the Swinton Congregational Church, two wreaths were presented—one from the Sunday school of which the deceased had been superintendent and one from the railway servants; but according to a report, both these had to be taken away, as the sexton would not allow them to be placed on the grave until a certain fee had been paid. The sexton said the fee was imposed by the Archbishop. The grave in which the remains were interred is a purchased one, and is in the new portion of the churchyard, which was bought with what is known as the "pinders' money"—parish money. The sexton added that the difficulty was sometimes got over by friends bringing the memorial wreaths after dark. The alleged Swinton wreath fees obviously demand an inquiry.

THE Army Commission of the Tyrolean Diet is protesting against the newly-amended Landwehr law, which is the same for the whole of Austria. It proposes a number of reforms, which seem, for the most part, inspired by the Clerical party. It is asked that the regiments formed in the Tyrol should be composed exclusively of Tyrolese, that they should be given time on saints' days and fete days to fulfil their religious duties, that any man who has ever ill-treated a soldier, responded to a challenge for a duel, or acted as second or witness in one, shall be unable to become an officer or a non-commissioned officer; or if he holds either of these grades, that he shall be immediately discharged. All these rules apply to the famous corps of the Kaisersjager, which are composed chiefly of Tyrolese. The meaning of these demands is that no Protestant or Jew should be allowed to serve in the same regiment with Tyrolese. It has never before been attempted to make party feeling enter the ranks of the army, and the Emperor will no doubt resent it now.

THE FIELD-FIRING AT WORLI.

YESTERDAY morning a series of field-firing operations were participated in by the 2nd Brigade, consisting of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers and the 13th Bombay Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. J. Goldsmith. The first-named regiment left the Sassoon Dock, by special train, at six a.m., and the 13th Bombay Infantry went from the Marine Lines at the same hour, the rendezvous being Mhatarpakhadi, on the Worli Road, at eight o'clock. Each man received thirty rounds of ball ammunition, twenty in pouches and ten in reserve. The general idea of the firing was, that information had been received that an attack would be made by the enemy's fleet on the western coast, the forts being engaged with a view to cause a diversion, while the remainder of the fleet proceeds with transports up to the coast to attempt a landing of troops for the purpose of destroying bridges and watermains. The brigade took up a position on Worli Hill, between Worli and Nagpada, for the purpose of resisting any landing on that coast. Three transports were reported as having been seen approaching from the west. The complete flotilla of the enemy was to consist of six boats, in two sections of three boats each. As they approached the shore, fire was to be directed upon them, as ordered by the chief umpire. The boats having reached the land, the enemy were to disembark and rush for the cover of a ridge, under which they would form for attack in two divisions. The defenders' resistance to the landing was represented for a short time by the fire directed on the boats. The enemy formed into line was represented by thirty vanishing targets, each of which represented a company. The disappearance of all the targets was taken as representing the enemy awaiting reinforcements, and fire was then directed on the flotillas. When the targets reappeared the supposition was that the enemy had been reinforced. Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, D.S.O., Commanding Bombay District, was the chief umpire, assisted by Major A. B. Mein, 21st Bombay Infantry, and Capt. R. J. Scallon, 23rd Bombay Rifles. Unfortunately a strong wind was blowing and the sea was rough, and these circumstances tended to interfere both with the plan for the disappearance of the targets and with accurate shooting. The commencement was somewhat delayed for the wind to drop, so that the operations did not last more than three-quarters of an hour. The time at the disposal of the men was, however, made the most of, and, considering the strong wind, some very good shooting was witnessed. The operations concluded at ten o'clock, and the Fusiliers returned to their quarters by train, whilst the 13th Bombay Infantry took their mid-day meal on the ground and did not march back to their quarters until late in the afternoon. To-day, the 1st Brigade, consisting of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, with the exception of the three companies on detachment, the 5th Bombay Infantry and the 21st Bombay Infantry, will practise field-firing under similar conditions, at the same place and hour.

Owing to the accident at the overbridge at Thana, the Officer Commanding the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers has intimated that they will not be able to take part in the proposed field-firing for volunteer regiments on Saturday, and an intimation has also been received that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will also be unable to attend, consequently it has now been decided to cancel the order for the Volunteer field-firing fixed for to-morrow.

THE TRAVELS OF AN ENGLISH LAD.

MASTER MORNINGSTAR, the youthful American globe-trotter, is not the only lad now sojourning in Bombay who is, determined, by hook or by crook, to make the grand tour of the world, as amongst the inmates of the Seamen's Institute, Frere Road, at the present time is a youth, named Henry Nelson, who during the last two years has been going up and down on the earth, and travelling to and fro in it. Nelson, who is a tall and healthy-looking English boy, called at our office yesterday, and gave a member of our staff a long account of his travels. As a school-boy he seems to have been a "ne'er-do-well," and to have been a cause of no little anxiety to the good-natured aunt who was bringing up this orphan lad, and who cherished the fond hope of "making a clergyman out'er him." Nelson had, however, read too many tales of wild adventures to care to settle down to a hum-drum English life, and therefore he took advantage of his aunt's temporary absence from home to run away, taking with him a few pounds that he had managed to save up. By train and steamer he travelled to Hamburg. Turning his knowledge of the German language to good account, Nelson managed to find his way on foot to Bremen, from whence he proceeded to Hanover, where he got a week's employment at carting bricks for two marks per diem. He then went from one town to another, but was imprisoned at Settin for not having a passport, but was released the following day. Berlin, Dresden, and Prague were next visited, and at the latter town the lad saw the Emperor Francis Joseph. After enjoying himself at Vienna for nearly a week, the adventurous youth took the Danube steamer to Buda-Pesth, from whence he went to Belgrade, the capital of Servia. The weather was bitterly cold at this time, and in his peregrinations Nelson several times risked his life by sleeping out-of-doors. After many adventures he came to a small town on the Hungary-Bulgarian frontier in a most destitute condition, but had the good fortune to come across an English resident, who had known his father, and who hospitably entertained him, communicating in the meantime with the boy's aunt. The good-natured old lady sent her wandering nephew some money, accompanying it with an urgent entreaty for him to return. The lad, undaunted by his hard experience, wrote in reply, thanking his aunt for the money, but telling her he wanted to see a little more of life, and to become a rich man before he returned home. We next find him in Constantinople, where he stayed for a fortnight doing the sights of the Turkish city, concerning some of which he spoke very enthusiastically. He then took passage to Alexandria, calling *en route* at Smyrna, Lavinaia, Jaffa, and Port Said, and subsequently visiting Cairo, Ismalia, and Suez. His little stock of money spent, Nelson essayed a walking tour along the banks of the Nile, but after travelling some days was stopped by the police on the ground that white men, who went further, were generally murdered. He was taken back to Cairo, from whence he reached Assiout, where the Chief kindly entertained him. After very chequered experiences in the land of the Pharoahs, being several times imprisoned for travelling without a passport, the adventurous youth got to Port Said, from whence he worked his passage to Japan as a cabin boy. Charged one night to serve out tea and coffee to officers only, Nelson was threatened with murder by some of the crew unless he gave them these beverages, and speaking generally, he seems to have had more kicks than ha'pence. The steamer stayed at Yokohama for a couple of weeks, putting out 50,000 cases of paraffin oil, and from thence proceeding to Kobe, afterwards going back to Singapore. The crew was a rough and noisy one, and when Singapore was reached, the lad considered he had had enough of seafaring life, and therefore deserted the ship. Nelson was at the Sailors' Home at Singapore for three months, and then, obtaining a loan from a fellow-countryman, he reached Penang. After a short stay at the Burmese port, the boy obtained a passage on board an English steamer to Java, and from thence to Melbourne. The lad remained for some time in Australia and visited most of the principal towns, obtaining occasional employment and walking many hundreds of miles. He at length returned to Melbourne, from whence a well-known horse exporter sent him to assist in looking after a cargo of walers for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta. After staying in the latter city for nearly three months, the youth left for Bombay two or three weeks ago. His present ambitious proposal is to go through Beluchistan, Afghanistan, and Persia to Palestine, from whence he expects to proceed *via* Turkey and the Continent to the English home he so unceremoniously left behind him two years ago.

As a result of the deputation headed by Captain Dennys, Cantonment Magistrate of Rawalpindi, which waited upon Rajah Baldeo Singh of Poonch, on behalf of the Dennys High School, his Highness has made a gift to this institution of a bungalow, with a spacious compound, worth about Rs. 10,000, for its site.

THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

AFTER the important duties assigned to the me[illegible] of the Bombay Light Horse in connection with the military and naval manœuvres last week end, the members of the Corps in camp at Danda settled down to the ordinary work of camp life. His Excellency Lord Harris honoured the camp by his presence on the occasion of the annual "guest night," being received by the troopers drawn up on guard at the mess tent. Arriving at about half-past seven, his Excellency, who was accompanied by Captain Cuffe, Commandant of the corps, and attended by Captain Cox, one of his Aides-de-Camp, was received with the usual salute by the guard. The troopers and a number of guests sat down to an excellent repast served under the direction of acting Quarter-master Sergeant Ferguson.

In proposing the health of Lord Harris, the Captain said that occasion was one to which they annually looked forward, because it afforded them the opportunity of expressing in the only way possible their appreciation of the great interest which his Excellency the Governor took in the Corps. (Applause.) If any evidence of this were needed, they had only to look back over the past few months, during which period Lord Harris had first, in the great personal distinction which he has bestowed upon the speaker—(cheers)—and through him on each member of this corps; and, secondly, in the presentation of the magnificent cup now before them, shown how desirous he was of giving a helping hand to them in the self-imposed task of making the Bombay Light Horse a powerful and efficient organization of Europeans, ready to respond to any call which might be made upon it by the civil and military authorities. He trusted they would continue to be worthy of this helping hand, and he knew that he re-echoed the feeling of all members of the corps, and, indeed, of every volunteer in the Presidency when he said they deeply regretted that the time was approaching when his Excellency would, in the ordinary course of events, vacate the high position he now occupied. (Cheers.)

In responding to the toast, Lord Harris, who was enthusiastically cheered, said: Captain Cuffe and Gentlemen,—It has always been a very great pleasure to me to take part in these social gatherings of Volunteer Corps in Bombay, because I have been doing volunteer work of sorts for something like the last thirty years, and the bulk of my service to the country in the matter of military work has been rendered in a Yeomanry Corps. (Cheers.) Therefore, while endeavouring to be as impartial as possible to all corps, at the same time I must admit that I have a lingering fancy for the Yeomanry—(hear, hear)—and it was a sincere pleasure to me to hear how readily the various Volunteer Corps of Bombay had turned out on the occasion of the recent riots, and how quickly and readily the members of the Light Horse responded to the call of duty. It was also highly gratifying to me to learn of the great value their services had proved to the State, and without doing any discredit whatever to any other corps, what especially good work had been done by the Light Horse. It has been the experience of all countries, I believe, that in dealing with turbulent mobs mounted men are of more value from the mere fact that the passage of horses through a crowd prevents the people from assembling in a dangerous mob, and also because mounted men are able to carry messages rapidly from point to point. From my own observations, and from the reports which had been received from the military and civil authorities, I thought I was justified in singling out the Light Horse for the slight compliment I was able to pay the Volunteer forces of Bombay by appointing the Commandant of this corps to the honorary position on my staff. (Cheers.) I was also very pleased that the lot fell upon Captain Cuffe, for I know how much energy he has put into volunteer wrk here, and what deep interest he has ever shown in your corps, and I am fully aware of the esteem you entertain for him. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I have had a previous opportunity of personally recording my thanks to the Volunteer forces of Bombay for the gallant services they did during the riots, and I can assure you that it is scarcely possible for Government to express in too strong terms the great value we put upon the services you did render us. The experience we have had has put us in a distinctly stronger position than we knew we were in before, because it is impossible to say of what value the Volunteer force is until it is really tried. Now you have been tried, you have proved your mettle, and we are extremely grateful to you, and I personally, as a Volunteer officer of some standing, am particularly proud that you were so ready to come forward, and did such excellent work. I should now like to say a word to you by way of advice, and it is this: I should be excessively sorry to see the Volunteer force of Bombay turned out too often for the purposes of inspiring awe among the turbulent portion of the population of the city. I do not think it is a good thing for Volunteer forces to be too frequently paraded for such purposes. Things may be somewhat different here from what they are in England, but still a large discretion should be exercised in the direction I have indicated. Undoubtedly, it is necessary in critical moments to call out the Volunteers to aid the Regulars against mobs, but, after all, the Volunteer force of a country must be a popular force, that is to say, it must be appreciated by the people, and the people must bear a friendly attitude towards it, and if the Volunteers are being perpetually paraded before their fellow-citizens by way of a threat, there is a danger of that feeling being turned into one of perhaps not actual animosity, but at any rate jealousy. As I have said, the position here is not exactly the same as in England, still I should be

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, FEB. 26.

I HAD got so hopelessly despondent as to there ever being any "notes" worthy to regale the great public with from this station again, that I had pretty well decided that my occupation was gone, and that I, too, must perforce lay down my pen for some more lucrative, if more humble, calling; but seeing that my brethren of the pen in Bengal are bewailing their hard fate in being likewise called upon to render their full tale of bricks without the very necessary straw being forthcoming for their manufacture, makes hope spring afresh in my journalistic breast, and enables me, in spite of that feeling of being a "most uncomfortable body," the sequence of the increasing hot weather, to "pen these few lines," to show that Belgaum is still existing. The only really stirring element amongst us just now is that fashionable but very disagreeable complaint—influenza. So far the European part of the population has not suffered much, a few cases in the Fort, and still fewer in the camp, being the total record; but in the city the disease has made dreadful havoc, the large number of fatal cases making the death-roll heavier, I am told, than even during a cholera visitation. The old and very young are falling off in most alarming numbers. Neglect at the beginning of an attack is nearly always the cause of a fatal termination of the disease, and the mild Hindu cannot be persuaded that he must treat what appears to him to be only a severe cold as an affair serious enough to entail either lying up or spending his much-loved rupees on medical advice. One of the L. M. & S. missionaries here told me he had been wonderfully successful in treating those cases in which he had been called upon for advice: his remedy being largely composed of eucalyptus oil. The natives of India are used, from their earliest childhood, to employing oils of sorts as remedies for various ailments, and naturally are ready to place their faith in an oil whose effects are markedly successful. My personal experience tallies with that of the L. M. & S. missionary referred to. I find that eucalyptus oil, if only resorted to in time, either wards off an attack of influenza entirely, or at least mitigates its most distressing symptoms.

To turn to less mournful topics, the troops in garrison have been having any number of field-days of late, perhaps on the principle that an active life is a safeguard against, not only the mischief that dogs the steps of the idle, but also against any epidemic complaints. This morning there was quite a big display—an attack and defence on Belgaum. The attacking force went out, as I know to my cost, at 5 a.m. The thunder of artillery woke me out of my most refreshing morning sleep at that very early hour, and for a moment made me fear that the bazaar rumour prevalent a little time ago that the riots between Hindus and Mahomedans had extended to quiet Belgaum, was being verified in real fact.

This week will see the full strength of our garrison assembled. The head-quarters of the Royal Scots are expected on the 2nd or 3rd. They have marched nearly all the way, I am told. A reputation has preceded them that rouses every hope of our having "rare times" with drama, burlesque, and concerts. One gallant Major of the Royal Scots is said to be second to none, not even a first-rate professional, as a burlesque writer and actor. After the long interval of entire dulness Belgaum will welcome any departure that brings amusement in its train, and we are all in anticipation of the grand burlesque, which is ready to be put on the stage, when the sturdy Scots have settled down in our town.

St. Mary's is suffering from another of those very frequent contretemps that have made the musical part of its service anything but a book and blessing to man. Being supplied with an organist and choir, its organ must needs collapse, how I do not know, and the very indifferent harmonium now being used in place of the organ, makes a very sorry substitute.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

TOWN'S MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

A TOWN'S meeting was held at Calcutta, on Monday afternoon, in the Town Hall, to consider the fall in exchange. It was very largely attended, the room being crowded, and much enthusiasm was shown on every point made by the speakers. The leading representative natives were present, showing the deep interest taken in the present financial position of the Government. The European mercantile and trading communities were also well represented.

Maharaja Jogendro Nath Roy, of Nattore, in proposing that Maharaja Sir Norendro Krishna should take the chair, remarked that unless some measures were taken to place the Government on a sound financial basis, disaster would result to the country and trade would be paralysed. Heavier taxation was impending, and they were assembled to call public attention to the requirements of the case. He said it was inexplicable how Government at such a crisis could have granted exchange compensation to its European servants. Mr. Abdur Rahman seconded the proposition.

Maharaja Sir Norendro Krishna then took the chair, and made a short speech. He said that with a sterling debt to meet they might well look aghast, as every week saw a further shrinkage in the gold value of rupees. They had no wish to hamper Government, but they desired to help them, by a public expression of opinion from a great public meeting, to place the currency on a stable basis.

Raja Peary Mohun Mukharji then moved: "That this meeting, viewing with the utmost alarm the rapid diminution in the purchasing power of the rupee, and the greatly increased taxation rendered necessary by its lower gold value, calls upon the Government to use every effort to bring about a settlement of the silver question by international agreement." In the course of his remarks he said that fresh taxation would simply ruin the country and exasperate the people. It was time they appealed earnestly to the *English* people to do justice to their great dependency, and save it from a dangerous crisis.

Mr. J. A. Anderson, President of the Currency Commission, seconded the resolution. He concluded his speech by saying: Part of your programme is to petition Parliament to adopt international bimetallism. You might as well petition the man in the moon, seeing that the Gladstonians hold a majority in the house, and that they have already voted that the standard should not be disturbed; and it is to support this vote that India is to be sacrificed, in order to keep Continental Powers quiet, and prevent a fresh conference from being called. No, gentlemen, what you want is action, not writing petitions. (Loud cheers.) Call meetings all over the country, and let the world know how this extra taxation is being thrust on you for the benefit of the European money-lender: show the English people that you understand the injustice that is being done to you, and let the country ring with your protest from Kashmir to Comorin. (Loud cheers.) Insist that the Barbour scheme be carried out in full—(Applause) —that ten crores of silver be sold, and no fresh taxation allowed. (Applause.) If you do this you will not only save yourselves, but confer a lasting blessing on mankind—(Cheers)—dispelling the temporary lunacy which for the past twenty years induced the world to discard one of the precious metals from currency uses. (Loud and continued applause.)

Mr. Longley, of the Trade's Association, supported the resolution in a vigorous speech, pointing out the evils of additional taxation. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerji then moved: "That it is imperative that the so-called home charges, and the expenditure in India, should be immediately and strictly revised by a Royal Commission, composed in part of members of the British House of Commons and non-officials resident in India, and that particular attention should be directed to the exchange compensation allowance lately granted by the Government to certain classes of its servants, and which, already absorbing the whole of the income-tax collected from non-officials, becomes more profitable to its recipients and more burdensome to the country with every fall in the rupee." He spoke with characteristic eloquence, and dwelt upon the solidarity of interests of European and native citizens in the question at issue, denouncing exchange compensation, exodus to the hills, and comparing the salaries of officials with those paid in Ceylon. He declared the military expenditure to be excessive, attacked the maintenance of Coopers Hill College, and the upkeep of the Ealing Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. R. D. Mehta recended the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Becker and Moulvi Mahomed Yasuf Khan, Bahadur, and carried.

Babu Sitonath Roy moved: "That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Chairman of this meeting, and forwarded for presentation to the British House of Commons through the Government of India." He also strongly condemned exchange compensation.

Mr. James Wilson seconded the resolution, which was adopted unanimously. Votes of thanks to the Chairman and Sheriff brought the proceedings to a close.

The public demonstration was certainly one of the most successful ever witnessed in Calcutta.

MR. G. O. W. DUNN has been appointed Executive Engineer, first grade, with effect from 31st October, 1893.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 27th February were published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—Rain at Kohistan 67 cents and average of four other talukas 37 cents. River at Kotri on 26th, 7 feet 4 inches against 5 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops flourishing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder insufficient in Kohistan.

Shikarpur.—River 4 feet 7 inches against 3 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops thriving. Wheat in ear. Other crops budding but slightly injured in Larkhana by frost. Fodder sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Rabi crops flourishing except in one tulaka, wher they had been slightly damaged by rust. Agricultural stock healthy. Fodder sufficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Light shower on 22nd. Rabi crops thriving. Agricultural stock healthy.

Thar and Parkar.—Slight rain in five talukas; maximum fall in Shanghar 58 cents, damaging rapeseed and jambha. Fodder plentiful.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 25th February 1894.)—Reaping of wheat and gram commenced in certain places. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of food grains stationary.

Punch Mahals.—Reaping of rabi crops commenced. Stading crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder ample.

Kaira.—(For week ending 24th February 1894).—Standing crops in good condition except that of tuver. Gram harvesting and tobacco cutting progressing. Sugarcane pressing commenced. Prospects generally good. Fodder supply sufficient Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking and reaping of rabi jowari and wheat continue. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good, except in Anklesvar taluka and petha mahal Hansot, where cotton has been spoiled to some extent. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 24th February 1894.)—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking, continues. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Reaping of rabi crops and preparations of lands for next season continue. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Nasik.—Threshing of kharif completed in the Sinnar, Malegaon, Nandgaon, Yeola and Kalvan talukas and in progress in other talukas. Standing rabi crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature nil on 21st, 1° warm from 22nd to 25th and on 27th, and 2° warm on 26th. Vapour in air excessive except on 21st and 24th, when it was normal. Abnormal wind southerly on 22nd and 26th: wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—State of rabi crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Threshing of rice crops completed. Rab burning in progress. Rabi crops, fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—State of summer crops good.

Poona.—Harvesting of rabi crops in progress throughout the district. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Reaping of wheat, gram and jowari almost completed. Threshing general. Standing crops in fair condition. Ploughing for next season continues. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari cheaper in the Nagar and Kopargaon and dearer in the Karjat and Nevasa talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 24th February 1894). —Reaping of kharif crops nearly completed, that of rabi crops in progress. Lands are being prepared for the next season in Karmala and Pandharpur talukas. Prospects and probable outturn of crops on the whole good. Fodder and grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Slight fall in the price of jowari in the Madha and Sangola talukas.

Satara.—Reaping of rabi crops in progress. Standing crops doing well. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Standing crops good. Harvesting of rabi crops continues.

Belgaum.—Reaping of rabi crops nearly completed. Harvesting commenced. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Standing crops good. Harvesting of wheat and gram in progress. Picking of cotton commenced. Exotic cotton blighted in the Hubli, Navalgund, Gadag, Bankapur, Karajgi and Ron talukas.

Kanara.—Rabi and garden crops doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Threshing of wheat, picking of cotton and manufacturing of molasses from sugarcane in progress.

Wadhwan.—Wheat and gram are being harvested Water and fodder sufficient.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock, standing crops and poppy in good condition. Estimated outturn of poppy 75 per cent. Cotton picking and harvesting of rabi crops continue.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS PADDY CROP.

(Final Forecast.)

THE latest reports from Government villages show that, up to the end of January 1894, 5,906,900 acres of paddy have been brought to account as sown. This area is nearly 7 per cent. greater than the usual area brought to account on the corresponding date, and nearly 3 per cent. more than was recorded last year. The increased area of sowings is common to all districts except Nilgiris and Trichinopoly, and the falling off in the latter district is put down to a deficiency of the earlier rainfall in one of the talaks.

The forecasts of outturn are based on a rotation taking 16 annas as a full average crop. The reports, it will be seen, place the probable outturn at three-fourths of this; the average being very much the same throughout. The chief exceptions are Kistna, where floods and very heavy rain in November last are said to have reduced the outturn; and Madura and Tinnevelly where the late rains of December and January have been scanty and the outturn is said to be much below the averaze. On the whole a good crop may be expected, and probably it should be represented by a higher anna rate than that given by the reporters.

The total crop of paddy in Government villages for the current season is thus estimated at 6,569,000 acres or 5·5 per cent. more than the normal area. The outturn, at the rates reported, will amount to 40,829,000 cwts. of cleaned rice, or 21·5 per cent. less than an average yield from the normal area, but nearly 14 per cent. more than the reported yield of the crop sown last year. No accurate data are, however, available as to the actual average outturn in the years for which area figures have been taken in fixing the normal area: nor are any data available for estimating the area or yield of paddy in zamindaris. Further as far the Madras trade is concerned, much depends upon the exportable surplus of the Mysore territories. It is therefore difficult to frame any reliable estimate of the exportable surplus.

MADRAS COTTON CROP.

(Forecast of Outturn.)

The reports of the areas sown in Government villages up to the end of January give a total area of cotton this year of 1,613,100 acres. This area is 11 per cent. more than the normal area and 29 per cent. more than was sown last year up to the corresponding date. The former increase is generally distributed over all the principal cotton-growing districts, except Nellore and Cuddapah, in which districts rather less than the usual area has been sown. The increase as compared with 1892-93 is also very generally distributed, and may be attributed to the smaller temptation to sow food-grains this year, and to the more generally favourable character of the season.

Taken as a whole the prospects of the crop are but moderate, the local reports giving an average of only about a 10-anna crop—16 annas being taken as representing a full average yield. In the Kistna, the crop is reported to have been damaged by very heavy late rainfall. In the Deccan districts, the crops are stunted, and in parts diseased. In the Central districts, the crops are generally fair and in parts good. In the south, owing apparently to the fact that the rainfall in December was much below the average, the probable outturn is reported at only 9½ annas. This latter crop may, however, still improve very considerably.

Calculating, as directed by the Government of India, on the basis of the above data, it is estimated that the total cotton crop, in Government villages, will this year amount to 1,678,600 acres, and with a yield of 10 annas—50 lb. per acre being taken as the standard yield for the Presidency—the total outturn should be 131,141 bales of 400 lb. each.

To the total outturn addition must be made for the yield obtained in zemindari areas, and probably an addition of 15 per cent. will suffice to meet this. This would bring the total crop to about 150,800 bales of 400 lb. each. Seeing, however, that the average net exports of cotton from the Presidency by rail and by sea during the five years ending 1892-93 amounted to 176,335 such bales, the probable outturn in the anna notation would seem to be placed too low by the reporters.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

THE Chancellor's Medal.—It is hereby notified that the Chancellor's Medal for 1895 has been assigned to "Mathematics."

The Ellis Prize.—The Ellis Prize for 1894 has been assigned to "Persian."

The Wilson Philological Lectureship.—The eighteenth series of the Wilson Philological Lectures falls to be delivered in Bombay in the First or Cold Weather Term of 1894-95. Subject—"Latin and Greek and the Literature in which they are embodied." The Series will consist of not fewer than six lectures. The Honorarium is nearly Rupees One Thousand.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE annual meeting, of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, was held at Calcutta, on Monday. The Hon'ble Mr. Playfair, who presided, made a speech reviewing the work which had engaged the attention of the Chamber during the past year. Referring to the present aspect of the exchange question, he dwelt upon the vacillation shown by the Secretary of State in selling Council bills. This had destroyed all confidence in his action, and traders had turned their attention to means o remittance other than those bills. Mr. Playfair continued: "Bankers have run themselves short of cash balances, preferring to borrow locally for their immediate requirements, causing a demand for money that has compelled the Bank of Bengal to raise its rate of interest to the high figure of 9 per cent. This is not altogether due to the currency legislation of June last, but is owing in part, as I have said, to the want of faith in the action of the Secretary of State in dealing with his bills, for if there had been confidence that the amount and the rate of Council bills would not be the subject of caprice, there is reason to believe that bankers would have availed themselves of these transfers, and the money stringency from which commerce is at present suffering would in all probability not have been complained of. I have dwelt upon the part that confidence, or rather want of confidence, has played in connection with the carrying out of the legislative measures taken by the Government of India, because it appears to me that its influence has been important, and has probably been underestimated. As the Government of India are responsible for the legislation of June last, I agree with those who think that they should be left unfettered in the working of the scheme. In short, India has a right demand that nothing shall be left untried which is likely to give the policy of last June a reasonable chance of success. The policy was adopted after much thought and consideration, extending over a long period, and was initiated by men who had commended themselves to the public as authorities on the subject, and to adapt the words of an Anglo-Indian writer of some years ago to the position now held by the Government of India, nothing will ever be stable, nothing will endure, if respect be not had to the opinions and decisions of our predecessors, and if the whole mechanism of Government is to be taken to pieces and recast at the pleasure—I will not say the caprice—of every succeeding theorist. The measure eventually will have to be pronounced a success or a failure, and I think it should continue to be an obligation resting with the Government of India to announce if and when they do come to the conclusion that the legislation of June last has been a mistake, and should be repealed. The experimental character of the policy has been recognised both by its advocates and its opponents, and it is this which confers upon Government the right in due course to deliver its opinion upon the success or failure of the measure. I, for one, am not prepared to assert that, that time has already arrived, and I would interpret the vote of members recorded at the special meeting of the Chamber on Friday last, as evidence that this feeling largely prevails; but it should be a recognised duty of the Chamber to keep the Government well informed of the effect, adverse or otherwise, so far as it can be reliably ascertained, of Act VIII of 1893 upon the commerce of this country.

The annual report was adopted, after various gentlemen had spoken on points raised. Some of the speakers declared strongly in favour of the reimposition of the cotton duties.

Mr. Ross, Secretary to the Currency Association, read some correspondence between himself and Mr. Steel, regarding the latter's speech at the recent meeting of the Chamber on the currency question. It arose out of the statement by Mr. Steel that Sir James Mackay had, in his evidence before the Herschell Committee, said that falling exchange caused a decline in the rupee value of product. Mr. Steel now said that on reading over the evidence he found Sir J. Mackay went no further than saying that it did not enhance the rupee value. The corrected statement equally convinced him (Mr. Steel) that Sir J. Mackay was not qualified to teach the world economic science.

SHALL WE VIVISECT THE MURDERER?

DR. J. S. PYLE inquires in the *American Journal of Politics* for December "Should Capital Criminals be turned over to the experimental physiologist?" He wants—of course only in the interest of science—to know the *modus operandi* of the mental processes. He wants to lift the human skull, to see and test the human brain at work. He wants to learn how certain electrical and other experiments tried on the living nerve cells will affect consciousness, and he does not see why criminals condemned to death should not be turned to such highly scientific account. It is certain that experimental work upon the seats of human consciousness will assist us materially in an exposition of the subject. No other method of study or investigation will ever penetrate the secret regions of cerebral action and disclose the capacity and functional limits of the phosphorised proteid matter constituting the cerebral nerve cells. Under the influence of stimulus, in the form of a mild electric current, the cells can be made to repeat their official work and reproduce in consciousness the direct result of their operations. From this it would appear possible, if a systematic course of topographical studies was conducted, to construct a model of the whole cerebral mass functionating. The region of the understanding could be examined, passions influenced, memory of forgotten things restored, and, in a word, the whole realm of the conscious ego explored. This would establish a definite localisation of centres of cerebration and possibly settle the much-disputed question of an intelligence other than the ultimate product of nerve change. It is plain, if we are to make any great headway in such investigation, our inquiry must be addressed to consciousness. The ego must be interrogated and made to locate the operations of all its integral parts. The stimulus will have to be applied when the individual subjected to the examination is in a perfectly lucid state of mind, and an application need not be the least unpleasant. To secure co-operation and carry out the experiment successfully the condemned would be instructed with the nature of the work, assured that no torture would be instituted; that the preparation of removing a piece of the skull and cerebral membranes should take place when under the influence of an anæsthetic; and, while he would be allowed to regain consciousness to be interrogated, that no pain would be occasioned thereby; lastly, that his death should occur without as a probable step. This would, it would seem, remove the appearance of revenge and barbarity, and convert such an occasion into one of real utility, both socially and scientifically.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 10th February, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,39,000	3,99,000	4,000	5,42,000
Or per mile of Railway	83	238	3	324
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	6,77,000	47,71,000	20,000	24,68,000
Total for 6 weeks	8,16,000	217,0,000	24,000	30,10,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.	1,31,873	3,72,122	6,011	5,10,036
Per mile of Ry do.	79	222	4	305
Total to corresponding date do.	7,70,913	21,56,815	31,460	29,59,218

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 31,964
Do. to date 50,782

PREPARATIONS are being made for the celebration, this year, of the following golden and silver weddings among the royal or princely families of Europe:—On April 28, 1844, Prince Louis of the two Sicilies, Duke of Aquila, married Princess Jannaria of Braganza; then, on May 8, 1844, the Princess of Reuss-Gleitz-Kostriz married Count von Puckler-Burghans. There will thus be two golden weddings. So far as silver weddings are concerned, there will be celebrated those of Prince Charles of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen with Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburg, on June 12; of Prince Frederick, heir to the throne of Denmark, with Princess Louise of Sweden, on July 28; Prince Eric of Waldeck with Countess Maria von Grebenstein, on Aug. 24; of Prince Henry XIII. of Reuss with the Countess Hocberge, on Sept. 25, and, finally, the silver wedding of King Charles of Roumania with Princess Elizabeth of Wied, on Nov. 15.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Amber.

FACTS ABOUT MR. GLADSTONE.

MRS. DREW contributes a very interesting article on Mr. Gladstone as "One of our Working Men" to *Goodwill*, a readable little monthly, edited by the Hon. and Rev. J. G. Adderley and Canon Scott Holland.

ONE THING AT A TIME.

Mr. Gladstone is nothing if not orderly in his habits, and he believes in doing only one thing at a time:—

"Take it away. How can I do two things at once?" These are perhaps the very first well-authenticated words ever used by Mr. Gladstone. He was then a small boy doing his lessons, when he was interrupted by the entrance of a nurse, bringing him a dose of physic. The words will seem to some a foreshadowing of the astuteness of the "old Parliamentary hand," who can find an escape out of any situation; but to those who know Mr. Gladstone more than superficially, they contain one of the secrets of the sureness and success of his work. "Never overload your ship; never let your business overlap." That has been his first rule. His second rule, but not second in importance, is, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

HIS ENERGY AND INTENSE VITALITY.

Mr. Gladstone's energy and earnestness are so marked that each person who meets him on his own subject or work in life feels that that is the subject in which his real heart lies. But—

There is nothing peculiar or elaborate in Mr. Gladstone's method of working. Interruption is almost fatal to him, but his power of concentration is so great that conversation, so long as it is consecutive, may buzz around him without his being conscious of any disturbance. He is unable to divide the machinery of his mind as so many can do, working several smaller parts at once; he concentrates the whole upon the one thing. When asked a question he often pauses so long before answering that he gives the impression of not having heard the inquiry, but if his interlocutor is patient he will get his answer in course of time—the train of thought must be finished. But it is in truth difficult to say in Mr. Gladstone's life what is work and what is play. Everything he does is characterised by energy and intense vitality.

HIS ECONOMY OF TIME.

One reason why Mr. Gladstone gets through in one day more than most people do in a week is his economy of time:—

This (says Mrs. Drew) is a habit which must have been acquired long ago, as in the year 1839—the year of the double marriage of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Lyttelton to the sisters Catherine and Mary Glynne—the two brothers-in-law surprised their wives, and awed them not a little, by filling up all odd bits and scraps of time with study or work. Out of their pockets would come the inevitable little classic, no matter how brief the space of time, or how (apparently) inappropriate the situation.

"I have known him now for 30 years," said Dr. Dollinger, "and would stand security for him any day. . . . He possesses a rarecapacity for work. I think it war in the year 1871," he continued, "that I remember his paying me a visit at six o'clock in the evening. We began talking on political and theological subjects, and became, both of us, so engrossed, that it was two o'clock in the morning when I left the room to fetch a book from my library, bearing on the matter in hand. I returned with it in a few minutes and found Gladstone deep in a volume he had drawn out of his pocket, true to his principle of never losing time during any momentary absence, and this in the small hours of the morning."

HIS PUNCTUALITY.

No member of the Hawarden household can for a moment compete with Mr. Gladstone in regularity and punctuality:—

Always in his library, his "Temple of Peace," by eight o'clock, he has, if well, never been known since the year 1842 to fail to appear at church, three-quarters of a mile off, at half-past eight for morning service. Nothing but illness has ever hindered him from daily attending this service. This is only carrying out a principle which was exemplified in his earlear days by the daily prayers which he had with his two servants when, a young man, he lodged in the Albany, in London.

HIS BOOKS AND READING.

The whole morning, whether at home or on a visit or holiday, is given up by Mr. Gladstone to business; after two o'clock luncheon he resumes work for an hour or so, and till lately occupied the recreation time with tree-cutting, "which he chose as giving him the maximum of healthy exercise in the minimum of time." But for the last two or three years, Mrs. Drew says, he has generally spent his afternoon at his new library. We have all heard of his dealings with second-hand booksellers, and on this subject Mrs. Drew says:—

Every day he looks over a number of booksellers' catalogues, and there are certain subjects—witchcraft, strange religions, duelling, gypsies, epitaphs, the ethics of marriage, Homer, Shakespeare, Dante—which are sure of getting an order. For first editions he has no special appreciation, nor for wonderful or elaborate bindings. His copy of the Odyssey has been rebound several times, as he prefers always to use the same copy.

He usually has three books on hand at once, of various degrees of solidity, the evening one probably being a novel. Aristotle, St. Augustine, Dante, and Bishop Butler are the authors who have most deeply influenced him;—so he has himself written.

A SOUND SLEEPER.

Mr. Gladstone is a sound sleeper:—

Once in bed he never allows his mind to be charged with business of any kind, in consequence of which he sleeps the sound and healthy sleep of a child from the moment his head is on the pillow until he is called next morning. This absolute power over his thoughts, won by long and strict habits of self-control, must be one of the principal causes of his freshness and youth. As an instance of this, he went home in the early morning of June 8, 1886, after the defeat of his Home Rule Bill, and slept as usual his eight hours.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SUNDAY REST.

Mr. Gladstone has been heard to say that had it not been for Sunday's rest he would not now be the man he is:—

Physically, intellectually, and spiritually his Sunday has been to him a priceless blessing. Anyone who enters his room in Downing-street on a Sunday, even during the height of the Session, could scarcely fail to be struck by the atmosphere of repose, the books lying open near the armchair, the deserted writing table, the absence of papers and newspapers; from Saturday night to Monday morning he puts away all business of a secular nature, keeps to his special Sunday books and thoughts, and never dines out that day unless to cheer a sick or sorrowful friend: nor will ever travel on Sunday.

"HIS WRITING AND THINKING MACHINES."

When worried or overdone with business, Mr. Gladstone's reading has always been of inestimable value to him. During the General Election of 1892, this resource was, owing to an accident, denied him, but he was able to turn on "the writing and thinking machines of his brain" to take his place:—

During the Midlothian campaign and General Election, and through the Cabinet-making that followed, a time when most people would have imagined him absorbed in the battle, and in that alone, he was writing an article on Home Rule, written with all the force and freshness of a first shock of discovery; he was writing daily on the Psalms; he was composing a paper for the Oriental Congress (read in September by Professor Max Muller, and "startling the world by its originality and ingenuity"), and he was preparing his Oxford lecture on "The rise and progress of learning in the University of Oxford"—a subject necessitating the most careful investigation.

As an example of this patience and thoroughness of work may be given the fact that he spent two hours while preparing this lecture in searching through Hume for one single passage. He was also at work on two other subjects—one personal and one theological.

THE SECRET OF IT ALL.

In conclusion Mrs. Drew quotes from a review Mr. Gladstone wrote in an American magazine as follows:—"Precept freezes, while example warms. Precept addresses us, example lays hold on us. Precept is a marble statue, example glows with life—a thing of flesh and blood. There is one kind of exchange at least, between nations, which hostile tariffs can hardly check, the exchange of high personal example." She adds:—

In applying these words to Mr. Gladstone himself, the question naturally arises, "What is the underlying secret of this high personal example?" It will, I trust, not be thought presumptuous if I venture to answer that the secret is to be found in the words recently written by him to a young American inquirer. "All I write, and all I think, and all I hope, is based upon the Divinity of our Lord, the one central hope of our poor way ward race."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 1.

Skinner, Col, Ms, J A G Dept, on leave, from Doty.
Taylor, Capt, Bengal, 45th Sikhs, on leave, from Jhansi.
Taaffee, Major, Bo, A P Dept, on leave, from Quetta.
Scott, Surgn-Capt, Ms, I M S, on leave, from Jalna.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 1.

Spring, Col, Bo, R A, on retirement to Europe.
Karleton, Capt, Bo, R Lanc, Regt, off leave, to Deolalee.
Tagart, Major, Bengal 18th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Smith, Capt, R A, to Secunderabad.
Addison, Surg Maj, Bo, AMS, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd March 1894.

1. The following drills will take place to-day:—

FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.

8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS.

8-30 p.m.—10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill Nos. 3 and 4 Subdivisions.

2. There will be class firing, at Cooria, to-morrow, afternoon from 4 p.m. till dusk, and on Monday morning next from 6-30 a.m. to 11 a.m.—As the class firing is much in arrears, members should avail themselves of these opportunities.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Association will be held at the Fort Head-Quarters at 6 p.m to-day.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1894.

1. Regimental Order No. 1 of yesterday's date is hereby cancelled.

2. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 3rd inst. at 5 p.m., at the Town Hall. Recruits and Cadets to be in the ranks. Khaki uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars to-day Saturday the 3rd instant as follows:—

St. Mary's School—One double and one single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

Byculla School—One single Car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

3. "A" Company team will practice for the Bayley shield on Monday the 5th instant and fire for the Competition on Thursday the 8th idem.

4. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer and Volunteer:—Orderly Room Sergt. V. Taborada, "D" Company from 1st March to 5th May 1894. Vol. G. Brace, "D" Company from 1st to the 31st March 1894.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bo. Vol. Rifle Association will be held at the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Head-Quarters Fort, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m.

By Order
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 1.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

G I P Ry Vol Rifle Corps—The following promotions are made:—To be Lieutenants—Second Lieuts J C D Raper, J Marr, and C H Riches.

The following promotions are made in the Apothecary Branch of the Sub-Medical Dept:—

First grade Apothecary W Church, F R C S, to be second grade Senior Apothecary, and to rank as Hon Lieut, subject to H M's approval, vice second grade Senior Apothecary A A DeSouza, deceased.

Temporary second grade Apothecary C Hudson, to be second grade Apothecary vice Apothecary W Church, F R C S, promoted.

Temporary second grade Assist Apothecary Sebastian Simoens, to be second grade Assist Apothecary vice Apothecary C Hudson, confirmed.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made 3rd Bombay Cavalry.—Ressaidar Din Dayal Misir to be Risaldar and Jamadar Baz Gul Khan to be Ressaidar vice Risaldar Karim Khan, pensioned.

The services of Col E S Reynolds, I S C are replaced at the di-posal of H E the Comd-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Capt E R Penrose, I S C Second-in-Comd, Deoli Irregular Force for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut J H Lloyd, S C Wing Officer, 2nd B Infy (Grenadiers) for six months.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Capts G G J S Jones, and E J Carter, I S C, six months, private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Depy Assist Commissary and Hony Lieut A Sincock, Commissariat Dept; and Lieut-Col A B Stopford, R A.

H E the Governor in Council has sanctioned the disbandment to the Corps of "Aden Naval Volunteers."

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—27th Regt (Baluch Battn) Lieut Havaldar Nandar Khan to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Jamadar Awal Shah, deceased.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and one hundred and seventy-five days on private affairs:—Major W P Kennedy, I S C, Second Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, and Special Political Agent, Cambay.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough in India for six months:—First grade Assist Apothecary J E D'Souza, Subordinate Medical Dept.

Risaldar Azmatullah Khan, 3rd Bo Cavy, is permitted to resign his Commission at his own request.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs:—Second grade Apothecary A L Mercado, Subordinate Medical Dept.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secry of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut-Col A H Mayhew, I S C.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Capts C M Gray, and T R A G Montgomery, I S C, six months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified periods to count from dates of being struck off duty:—Surgn-Capt T H Griffith, I M S Medical Officers, 19th Bo Infy, for one year; Capt A C Yate, S C Wing Comdr 29th Bo Infy, for six months and eighteen days and Capt T P Geoghegan, S C Second-in-Comd, 3rd Bo Cavy, for one year.

Col E S Reynolds, I S C is permitted to reside out of India under the Regulations.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander E R Shopland, R I M Port Officer, Aden, is granted privilege leave for two months.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Col A Currie, Assist Adj Genl Sind District, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi vice Major H S Fitz-Gerald.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev A York Browne, M A, Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, is granted special leave for six months on urgent private affairs.

The following app

PUKE PERSONALITIES.

THE Queen was expectd to return to Windsor Castle from Osborne on Friday, the10th ultimo, accompanied by the Empress Frederick and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg. Her Majesty will go to town early in March, for a three days' visit to Buckingham Palace. The Queen will leave Windsor for the Continent on Monday, March 19, travelling to Portsmouth Harbour, where she is to embark in the Victoria and Albert, and her Majesty will dine and sleep on board the Royal yacht. The Queen will cross the Channel on Tuesday, the 20th, to Cherbourg, and early in the evening of that day her Majesy is to start by special train for Florence, which will be reached (travelling by Paris, the Mont Cenis Tunnel, Genoa, and Pisa) late in the afternoon of Thursday, the 22nd. The arrangements for the Queen's residence at the Villa Fabbricotti have been completed by M. Dosse, the Royal courier, and the water supply and the sanitary arrangements have been thoroughly overhauled under the supervision of Mr. Best, who went to Florence for the purpose of carefully looking into everything of the kind.

The Marquis of Salsibury was 64 on Saturday (Feb. 3). He is thus Mr. Gladstone's junior by just 20 years. When Mr. Gladstone was 64 he announced that "he could not contemplate any unlimited extension of active political service." Since that time, Mr. Gladstone has thrice been Prime Minister! It would be against our political principles to hope that Lord Salisbury's experience during the next 20 years will, in this respect, resemble Mr. Gladstone's during the last 20. But men of all parties will wishLord Salisbury "many happy returns;" and, all good Liberals will add, many years of active service in the ranks of "Her Majesty's Opposition!" The Unionist Party, it is interesting to note, has many good lives among its prominent men. The alternative Unionist Premier, the Duke of Devonshire, is 61; Mr. Chamberlain, 58; Mr. Arthur Balfour, 46. The respective ages of three of the most prominent Liberals are much the same. Sir William Harcourt is 67; Mr. John Morley, 57; Lord Rosebery, 47.

A good story is told in connection with Mr. Gladstone's partial failure of sight and hearing to which he alludes in his message from Biarritz. A certain great lady, who is Mr. Gladstone's senior by some two or three years, and who rivals even him in vitality and energy, sometimes compares notes with the Prime Minister on their respective "form." They are strong political opponents, we may add, though fast personal friends. Mr. Gladstone was lamenting to her the other day that where he felt the disadvantages of old age was in the matter of sight and hearing. Her ladyship replied triumphantly that her eyes and ears were still as sharp as ever. Where she sometimes was conscious of not being so young as once she was was in an occasional failure of memory and inability to find words on the spur of the moment. That, said the Prime Minister with a chuckle, is a loss which I have never experienced.

An extraordinary story about Mr. Jabez Balfour is told in the newjnumber of the "Investors' Review." There was, we are assured, one redeeming feature about Jabez. He refused the baronetcy tendered to him by Mr. Gladstone as a solatium for his exclusion from the present Administration. Where, asks the writer, among all our brood of City acolytes and high priests in the Temple of Mammon can we find another man with a soul above the seduction of a title?

A correspondent writes: "Not only for many long and devoted years was Count Seckendorf the chamberlain of the English wife of the Crown Prince of Prussia, who reigned for a few short weeks as the Emperor Frederick, but he was also the equerry of her noble and g llant husband; and he accompanied his royal master both in the seven weeks' war in 1866, and in the longer campaign in France in 1870-71. In this capacity he took part by the side of the Prince, who commanded the Second Prussian army, in the campaign in Bohemia, shared in the fierce fighting of the bloody day of Koniggratz, and was present with the Crown Prince at the consummation of that great victory. He rode with His Royal Highness in the combat of Weissenburg, the earliest fight of the Franco-German War, and on the next day but one in the battle of Woerth, where he penetrated into the French stronghold at Froschweiler, while as yet MacMahon's soldiers had not evacuated the place. Again, he shared the fortunes of his master in the fighting on the heights of Chatillon, when Ducrot tried in vain to hinder the progress of the Prince and his troops on their march to Versailles.

"During the siege of Paris the Count saw a great deal of hard fighting; and there were pleasant days and occasional festive nights in the intervals of fighting, in the pretty chateau of Les Ombrages, where the Prince and his suite were quartered. Count Seckendorf's family is originally of Austrian extraction. Among his forebears was the Austrian Feld-zeugmeister Count Seckendorf, the 'stiff-backed, petrified, inscrutable old intriguer,' as Carlyle called him, who came to Berlin as Ambassador from Vienna, became a member of old Frederick Wilhelm's Tabacks-Parliament, was the *bete noire* of Queen Sophie and negotiated the marriage of Frederick the Great. It is true that Count Seckendorf of to-day visited India, but he did not accompany the tour of the Prince of Wales."

The military overcoat which the Emperor of Germany sent to his ex-Chancellor, and which he wore for the first time while out driving at Friedrichsruhe, is of the grey mantle pattern which was borrowed a year or two ago from Russia, and made *de rigueur* for officers in the Prussian service. But, as the innovation was introduced after the Prince left office, he had never been at the trouble to provide himself with a winter coat of the new cut and colour, and hence the Kaiser's delicate attention.

By the way, the newspapers have again begun to talk about Bismarck's Memoirs; but the fact is that they are not yet finished. How, indeed, could they possibly be so without an inner account of the late reconciliation incident, as well as without a thorough revi-ion and re-writing in the light of the love which has now again united master and man? Equally untrue is it that they are already in the custody of, or have even been offered to, a German publisher, not to speak of an English one. The time for that is by no means yet.

It is now probable that the national monument to Bismarck, for which about £60,000 has already been collected, will be erected somewhere near the new Imperial House of Parliament on the Konigsplatz, where also stands the Victory Column commemorating the three campaigns which made Germany one. But, much to the regret of the committee, the statue will not be allowed to take an equestrian shape, such a form of monumental honour in Berlin being only granted to Royalty. A Berlin wit once remarked that the Prussian idea of heaven was for a man to be on horseback, ordering about a less fortunate fellow-creature on foot.

Viscount Templetown, who has just been elected a representative Irish peer in room of the late Lord Clonbrock, is the fourth viscount of his line in the peerage of Ireland and the second to sit as a representative in the Upper Chamber. He succeeded his uncle in 1890, having before that time held a commission in the 60th Rifles. In 1883 he married Lady Evelyn Finch-Hatton, daughter of the late—and sister to the present—Earl of Winchilsea. Though still quite a young man, Lord Templetown has already done very good service in the Unionist cause in Ireland, and is a well-known figure on the Ulster platforms. If not, indeed, the originator of the Unionist clubs which sprang up so suddenly all over the country, he was at least one of the pioneers of the movement, and much of its success is due to his energy. He is a M.I.C.E., and has a sound practical knowledge of dairy-farming—an industry which he proved to be capable of returning substantial profit under careful management. Lord Templetown is not an orator, he is not even an eloquent speaker; but he has the rare power of surveying his subject without heat or prejudice in dry light, and his arguments are invariably based on clear common sense.

We have all heard of the sherry and egg mixture which Mr. Gladstone sips when he makes a big speech in the House of Commons. It may not be generally known that Prince Bismarck, when in the Reichstag, used to keep "his hoarseness down and his spirits up" by a somewhat stronger mixture. Mr. Harbutt Dawson, in his recently-published 'Germany and the Germans," tells us that the sup ply used to be maintained by a relay of waiters running between the Ministerial Bench and the culinary departments of the building. "In late years, however, the mixing of the Chancellor's glasses was advanced to a high art which Ministers, Secretaries of State, and Privy Concillors were alone fit and able to practise." When Prince Bismarck war making one of his last great speeches in the Reichstag, Mr. Dawson goes on to say, "Count Herbert kept the Moselle in his own hands, while a group of high functionaries divided the rest between them. Nothing could exceed for downright comicality the busy scene that was enacted behind the Chancellor's back during the whole of the speech. The difficulty with which the blenders had continually to contend was that of securing the requisite degree of dilution. First, one would taste and find the compound too weak, so that more Moselle had to be added. Then, another would pronounce it too strong, and the addition of seltzer water was the consequence." "More than once the Chancellor, hard to please, refused to drink the draught so carefully prepared, and one of the solemn group had to drain the glass, so that the operation might begin again. Probably a dozen and a half small glasses were handed to Prince Bismarck full and removed from his bench empty before all had been said that was in the great statesman's mind. That was a record to reach, but the occasion was a momentous one." When the Emperor sent Bismarck a present of very old wine the other day, he knew one of the ex-Chancellor's weaknesses.

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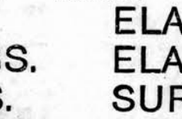

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In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

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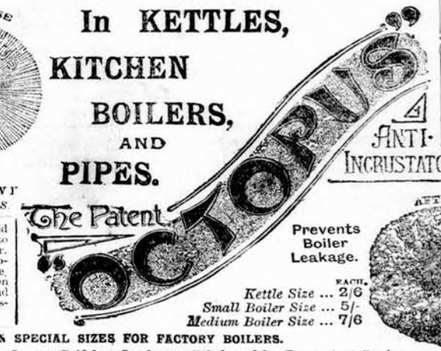
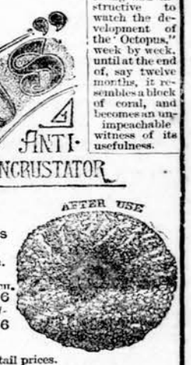
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."



Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus,' week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

AFTER USE



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Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
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SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof)
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, BROWN BOOTS, &c.

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FOR FARM HARNESS.

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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM **COD LIVER OIL**
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
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« D'GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From The Lancet March, 12th. 1887.

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Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

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GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES
Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness**, and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds**, with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections**, and **difficulty in Expectoration**, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.
GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.
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TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.
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The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
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Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.
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Ditto do. in Crystal face ..... „ 350
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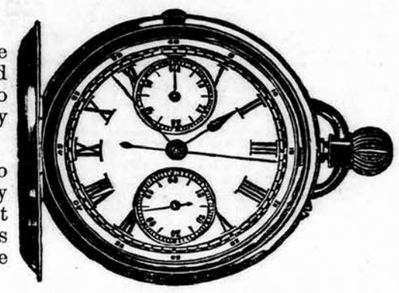
Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince any one of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.



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Ditto do. Crystal face ..... „ 220

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Illustration shows the Chronograph dial, the Watch dial is on the obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.
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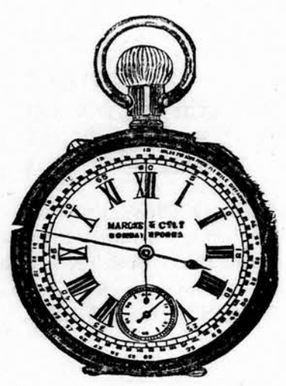
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only ..... „ 35



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18-Carat Gold case ..... Rs. 37½
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Do. do. cheaper construction „ 12

Gold Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watch of the Highest Quality. Having a minute recorder ..... Rs. 650
Do. do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneously ..... „ 1,200

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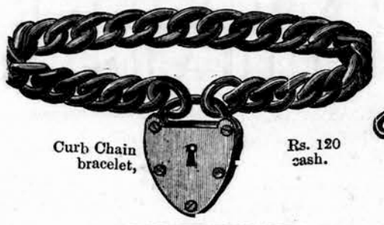
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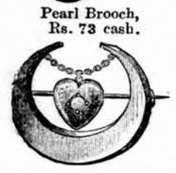
Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.

Chain and Heart Brooch, Rs. 15 cash.

Pearl set Bangle, Rs. 38 cash.


CRESCENT & HEART Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.

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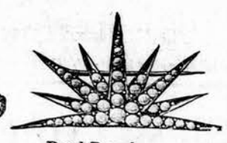
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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the very latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equals in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, youthful indiscretions, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, hesitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greatest portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restoring the failing powers, and imparting new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. Price 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. per Bottle.

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
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A PERFECT FOOD.
Instantly prepared by dissolving in water. Contains no starch. Requires no cooking. No added milk.
Absolutely invaluable in warm climates, as it keeps indefinitely, and is always
Sweet, Pure and Nutritious.
Made from the purest of fresh Cows' Milk, combined with Wheat and Barley. It is an ideal food for
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As a nourisher and strength-giver, it stands unequalled. Thousands have given grateful testimony to its virtues as a rapid maker of
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Patent LEVER TRUSS
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Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
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Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
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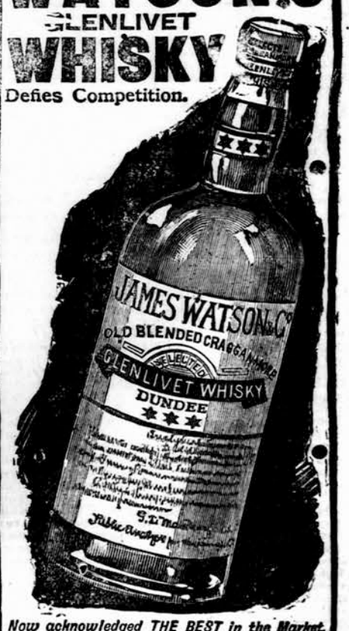

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